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CATALOGUE

OF

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IN THE

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BRITISH MUSEUM.

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THE

COINS OF THE MOORS

OF AFRICA AND SPAIN:

AND THE

KINGS AND IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN:

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

CLASSES XIVB. XXVII.

BY

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

EDITED BY

REGINALD STUART POOLE,

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LONDON:
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1880.

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Fifth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the money of the North-African and Spanish Moors and of the various dynasties of kings and Imáms who ruled in Arabia Felix in Mohammadan times. Fraehn's classes, XIVB. and XXVII., correspond to apart of the contents of this volume, but his arrangement does not provide for all the series herein included.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths, in the same manner as in the preceding volumes. The weight of the examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains, except in the case of the modern issues of the Shereefs of Marocco, when only typical weights are given. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume (pp. 173—175).

Typical specimens are figured in the seven plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

The present volume consists of two parts: the first is concerned with the dynasties of North Africa and Spain from A.H. 448 to the present day; the second describes the rare coinages of the various dynasties of the Yemen or Arabia Felix.

The African portion is the chronicle of the decay of the Mohammadan power in the West. We have seen (in Vol. II. pp. 56—63) how the Benee-l-Aghlab established their rule over the wide littoral territory governed by the legates of the Khaleefehs in Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Marocco. The Aghlabee dominion in Africa was the period of the greatest ascendency of the Arabs in the Mediterranean. Not only were the Aghlabees for the most part civilized and enlightened princes, given to the encouragement of science and letters, and prone to magnificence in the embellishment of their chief cities, but they were ambitious and aggressive sovereigns. As soon as they had accomplished the difficult task of effecting a union between their Arab and Berber subjects, they turned their thoughts to the acquirement of a maritime supremacy. They equipped a fine navy, with which they ravaged the coasts of France and Italy, and the Saracen corsairs became the terror of the Mediterranean. In A.H. 216 they were masters of Sicily, whence they exerted that stimulating influence on European science and philosophy which is inseparably associated with the Arab dominion in the West. They established themselves on the Adriatic, took Malta and Sardinia, and even invaded the suburbs of Rome.

But the wide territory of the Aghlabees, which had once stretched from Egypt to the Straits, had been limited by the encroachments of the kingdom which the Idreesees had founded at Fez (Vol. II. pp. 53—55) in the extreme West; and the growth of this kingdom, combined with the cruelty and incapacity of the later Aghlabee princes, and the increase of sectarian disaffection under the fostering influence of the Shíya'ee Dá'ees, or Missionaries, whom the heretical Idreesees had encouraged to make Africa their field of operations, prepared the way for the Fáṭimee conquest in A.H. 296 (Vol. IV. pp. 1—59). The empire of the Fáṭimees included the whole of Africa from Egypt to Marocco (which was also reduced for a time, but could not be held), with Sicily and Sardinia. The Idreesees, strengthening themselves by professing allegiance to the Amawee Khaleefehs of Cordova, still held Fez and Marocco, and the tribe of the Miknasa had effected an independent position in the same quarter. On the Fáṭimee conquest of Egypt in 356, and the consequent removal of their seat of government from El-Mahdeeyeh to Cairo, their wide territory became split up into various smaller kingdoms. The lieutenant whom they had invested with the vice-government of Africa, Yoosuf Belkeen, chief of the Sanhaja tribe, soon declared himself independent, and founded the dynasty of the Zeyrees; but his power was greatly limited by the aggressions of his neighbours, the Ḥammádees of Algiers, who reduced the Zeyree territory to little more than Tunis, and even within these restricted boundaries the princes of this house found no little difficulty in retaining the allegiance of the refractory tribes who dwelt in their dominions. Other tribes had made themselves independent in the West, after the fall of the Idreesees; and in Spain, the brilliant rule of the Khaleefehs of Cordova had come to its dotage, and a variety of petty princes, chief among whom were the Benee Ḥammood of Cordova and the Bence 'Abbád of

Seville, were fighting over the feeble representatives of that once great and illustrious House. Alfonso VI. took Toledo and all the Peninsula north of the Tagus, and closely pressed the divided Muslims; the Genoese retook Sardinia, the Normans Sicily, the Venetians Crete; and the conquests of the Aghlabees were thus rapidly lost, whilst their successors the Zeyrees were too busy in keeping what they could of their African dominions to give a thought to the once coveted and attained supremacy in the Mediterranian. They could not even protect Tunis from the invasion of Roger II. It seemed as though the rule of the Arabs in the West was already doomed.

At this moment the Murábiṭs, or Almoravides, whose coinage begins the present volume (pp. 1—30), came to the rescue of the despairing Moors. Aboo-Bekr, the general, and 'Abd-Allah, the prophet, of the Lamtuna Berbers, seized Sijilmáseh, crossed the Atlas range, and firmly established their authority at Aghmát (A.H. 460). Under the skilful generalship of Aboo-Bekr's second-cousin, Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen, Fás (Fez), Miknáseh (Mequinez), Sebṭeh (Ceuta), Ṭanjeh (Tangiers), Selá (Salee), and the rest of Marocco, were subdued in the course of the next fifteen years; and a little later, at the invitation of the Spanish Arabs, who were losing ground before Alfonso, Yoosuf crossed the Straits, and after some hard fighting with the Christians secured Southern Spain for a time to the Muslims, and incorporated it (with the exception of Saragoza) in the Murábiṭ empire, which now embraced Andalusia, Marocco, and part of Algiers. The Ḥammádees still held the coast further east.

The Murábiṭ success was not signal: they only accomplished a temporary halt in the decay of the Muslim power. They produced little impression on the Christians in Spain, who continued a steady advance; the Mediterranean was lost for ever, and even part of Africa itself was no longer in Mohammadan hands. The work of the

Muwaḥḥids or Almohades (pp. 31—50) who succeeded them was more complete. This religious sect,* springing from the Masmuda Berbers, in an incredibly short time conquered the Murábiṭs and occupied their territories, drove out the Sicilians from Tunis and Tripoli, put an end to the Benee Ḥammád of Algiers, and finally crossed over to Spain at the request of one of the many princes who had taken advantage of the overthrow of the Murábiṭs to declare themselves independent and to reduce Andalusia a second time to a condition of anarchy which offered no resistence to Christian aggression. The Muwaḥḥids made short work of the conflicting princedoms of Spain, just as they had swept over the several kingdoms of Africa; and by the middle of the sixth century of the Ḥijrah, Muslim Spain, and Africa from the Atlantic to Egypt, owned no rulers but these 'Unitarian' Khaleefehs. For about a century they held their vast empire, but their hands grew gradually weaker. The defeat of En-Náṣir, the fourth of this line, at the battle of Las Navas, was fatal to the influence of the Muwaḥḥids in Spain, and after the first quarter of the seventh century of the Flight their power across the Straits was merely nominal, and was supplanted by the vigorous rule of the Benee Hood and Benee Naṣr, whose efforts, however, were not able to avert the final overthrow of the Muslim power in Spain, which was signalized by the capture of Granada in A.D. 1492 by the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Arabs had governed the Peninsula for nearly eight centuries; their rule at Cordova had been the one bright spot in the dark ages of Europe; the glories of Charles V. and of Philip II. cannot eclipse the splendour of the Moorish supremacy; and Spain has never truly prospered since she drove out her benefactors.

The loss of Spain by the Muwaḥḥids was quickly

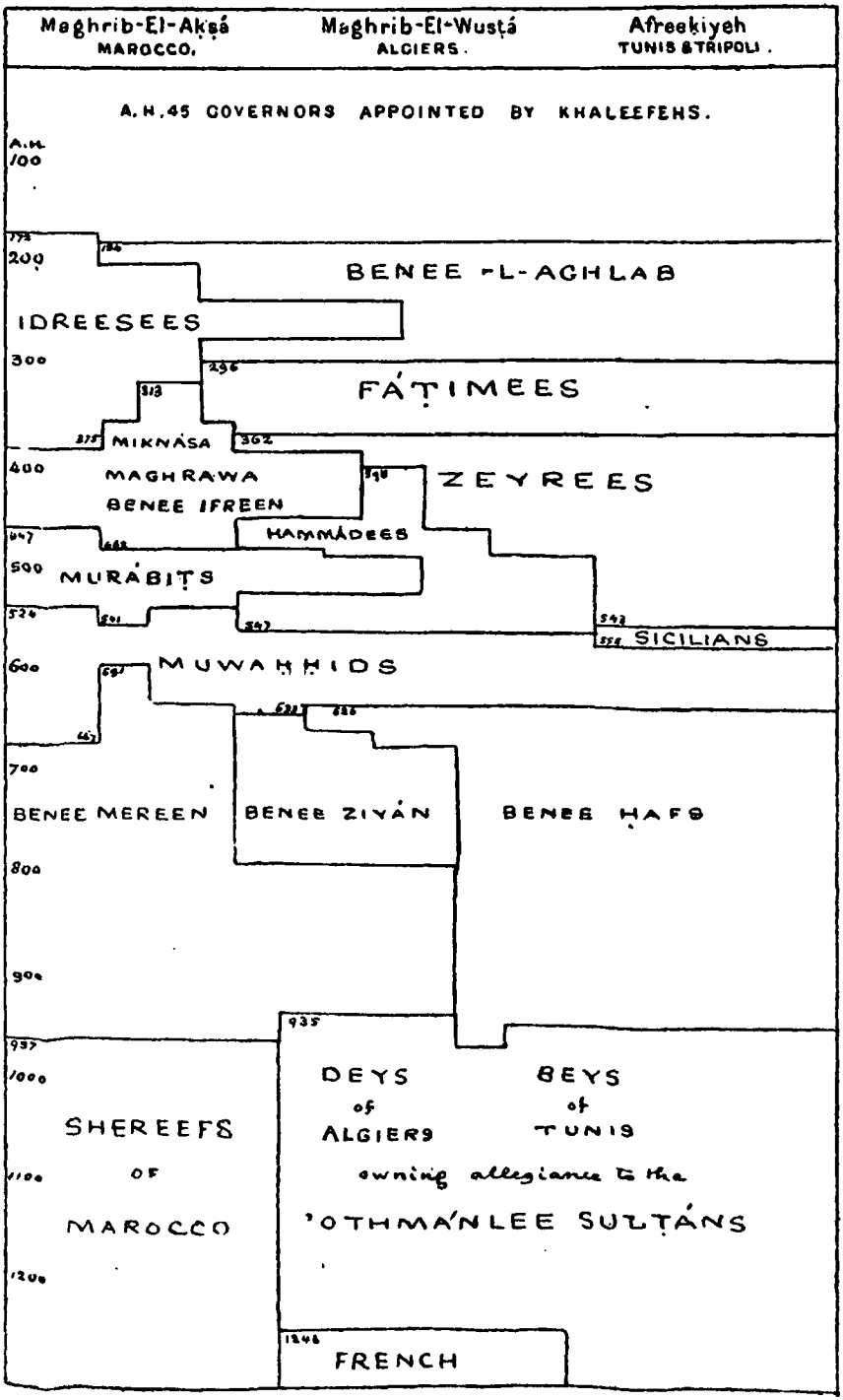
* See my *Essays in Oriental Numismatics*, 1st Series; and *Num. Chron.*, vol. xiii. p. 147 *ff.* (1873).

followed by the destruction of their power in Africa. Before the middle of the seventh century their lieutenants in Tunis, the Benee Ḥafṣ (pp. 51—57), threw off their allegiance; and their rebellious example was followed by the Benee Ziyán (pp. 69—71), of Tilimsán (Tlemçen) in Algiers; meanwhile the Benee Mereen (pp. 58—68) had gradually pushed forward their conquests in Marocco. Thus attacked on all sides, the Muwaḥḥids finally succumbed in A.H. 667. For the next three centuries we find the Benee Mereen ruling Marocco, and the Benee Ḥafṣ, Tunis and Tripoli from Bejáyeh (Bougie) to Egypt; whilst between them the Benee Ziyán maintained, with temporary interruptions, their independence in Algiers, until a little before the end of the eighth century they submitted to the overlordship of the Benee Mereen and ceased thenceforward to be counted among the independent dynasties of Africa. These late Moorish dynasties suffered the common fate of their predecessors. At the beginning of the ninth century of the Flight (A.D. 1415) we find the Portuguese established at Ceuta; and the later princes of the Benee Ḥafṣ paid tribute to the King of Spain. In the middle of the tenth century (A.D. 1550), the Benee Waṭ'as, a younger branch of the Benee Mereen, to whom they had succeeded in Marocco, were conquered by the Shereefs, who have ruled the country ever since and still rule it; and at very nearly the same time Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa reduced the greater part of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli to the authority of the Porte. The Deys and Beys of the Turkish Sulṭáns ruled in Algiers and Tunis side by side with the Shereef Sulṭán of Marocco, until in A.D. 1830 the French seizure of Algiers placed a barrier between the dominions of the rival heads of the Mohammadan religion. Thus Spain has become Christian, Algiers belongs to France, and Tunis and Tripoli are vassal states nominally under the Porte, but whether really dependent or not, they are too insignificant to be worth

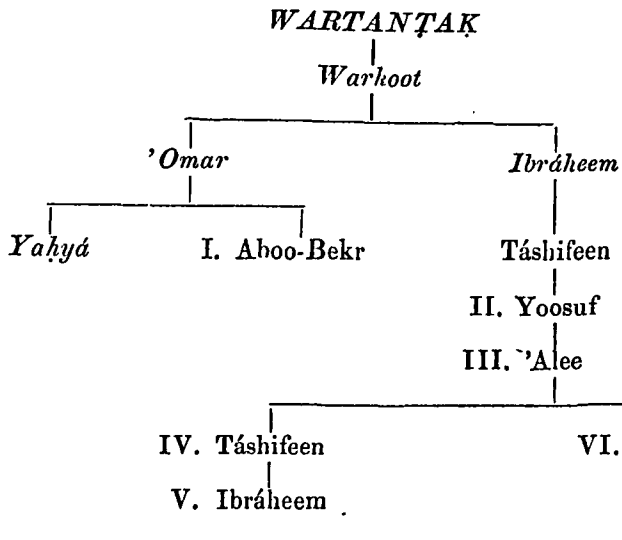
the inquiry. Marocco alone remains an independent Muslim state; but its glories are departed. This is what has happened to the wide empire of the Aghlabees and the Muwaḥḥids, and this is the history which is illustrated by the coins included in the first hundred and sixteen pages of the present volume.

The following tables will prove of service in explaining the relations of the various dynasties to one another, and the family connection of the different princes. The first exhibits in a tabular form the succession of dynasties in northern Africa from the Mohammadan conquest to the present day. It is adapted from a similar table in the Baron de Slane's valuable *Introduction* to his translation of Ibn Khaldoon's *Histoire des Berbers*. The rest are genealogical trees, for which I have made use of Prof. Tornberg's notes to his *Annales Regum Mauritaniæ*.

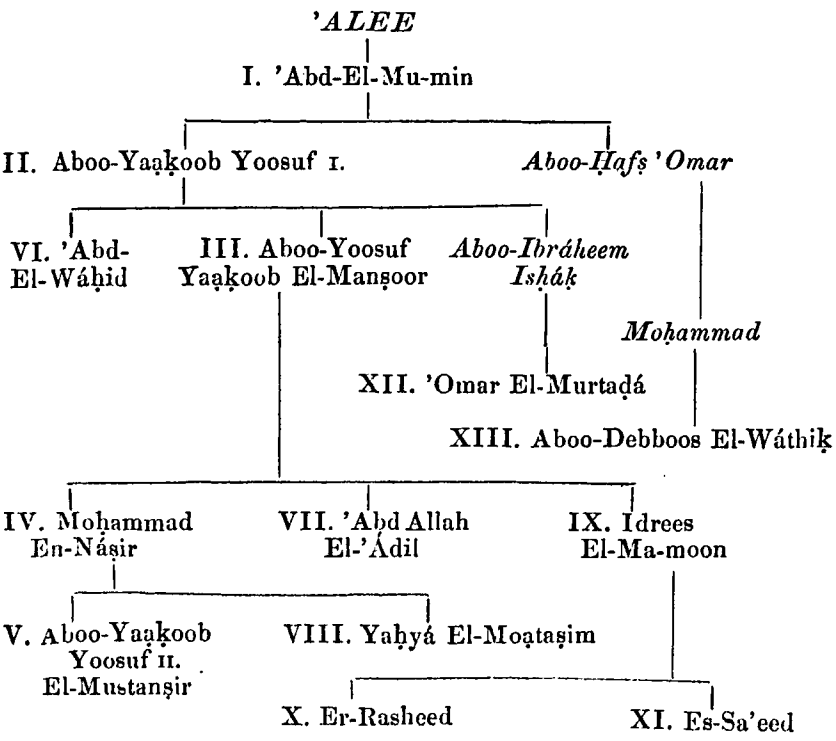
MOHAMMADAN DYNASTIES OF NORTHERN AFRICA.



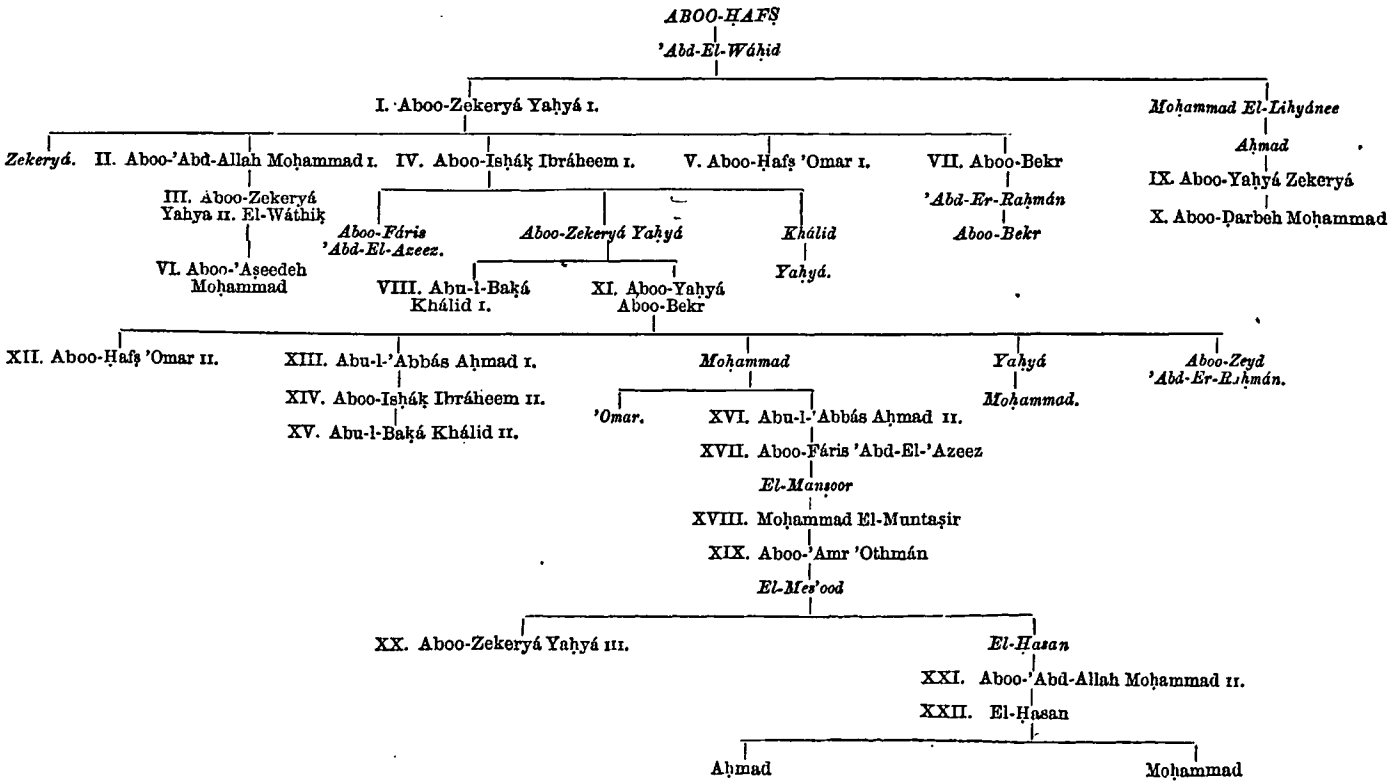
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MURÁBIṬS.



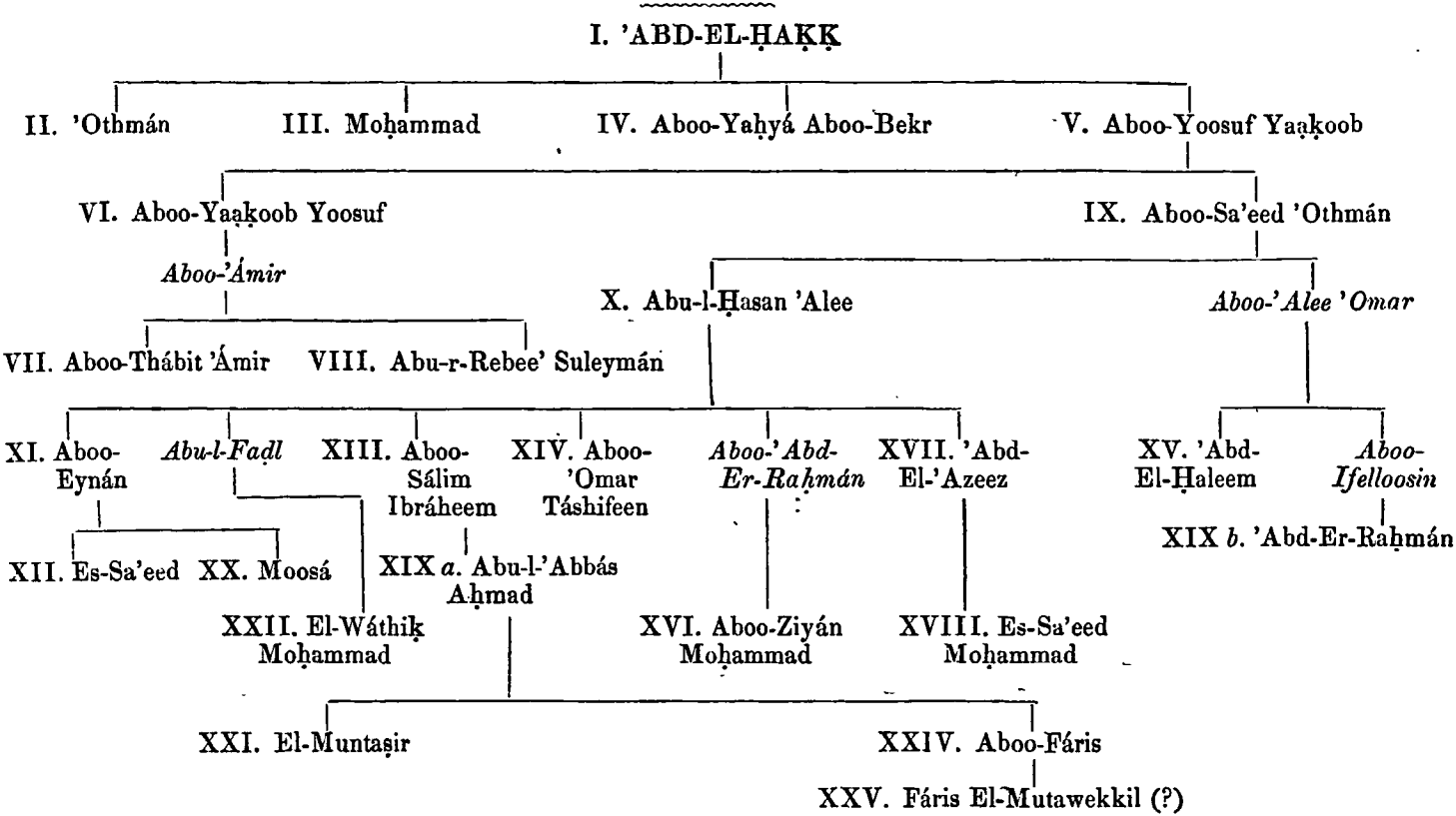
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MUWAḤḤIDS.



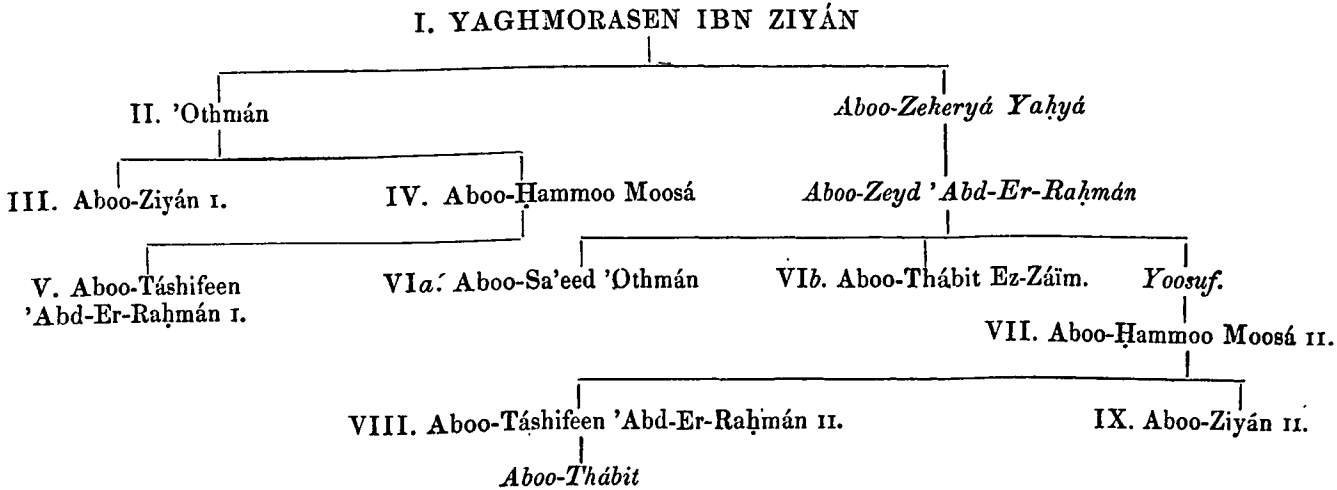
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE ḤAFṢ.



GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE MEREEN.

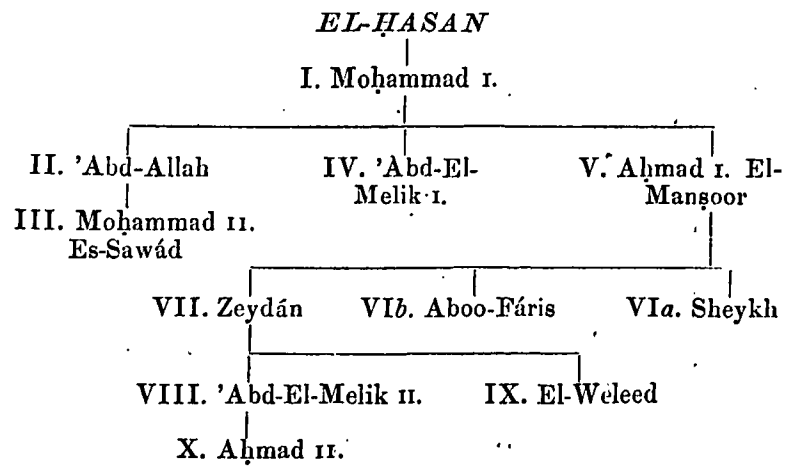


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE-ZIYÁN.

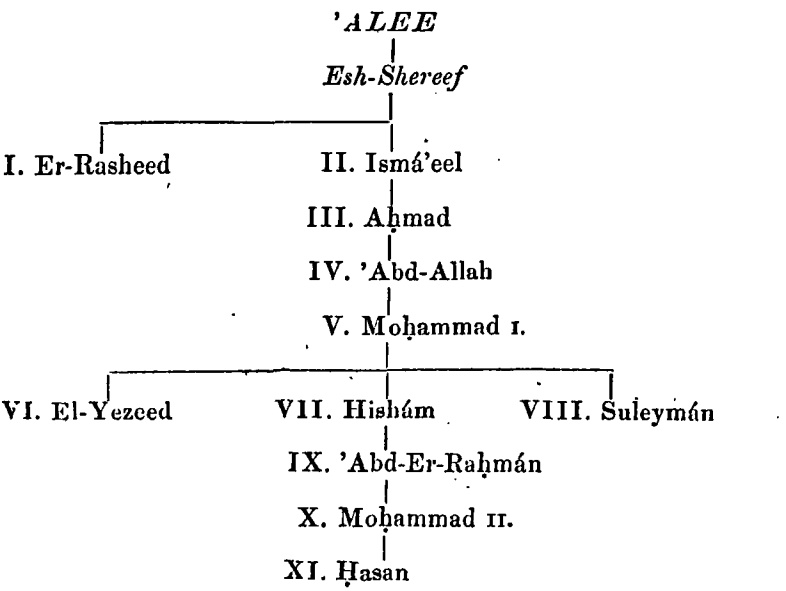


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHEREEFS.

A. HASANEE SHEREEFS.



B. FILELEE SHEREEFS.



The series of coins struck by the Murábiṭs, eighty in number, is one of the finest in the National Collection. Not only is every prince represented, except the child-king Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen, who can hardly be said to have reigned; but also a coin appears of an Ibráheem, son of Aboo-Bekr, whom the historians do not mention, but whom this piece shows to have been ruling at Sijilmáseh in A.H. 464. The Murábiṭ coinage is mainly of gold: it is clearly stamped, the letters well formed, and the standard high. The weight is very nearly that of the original Amawee deenárs, and averages 61·7 grains. On one coin occur the words وزن قديم, *old weight*, which apparently refer to some mint-reform, but are not justified by any variation from the weight of the preceding coins of the same mint or of the Murábiṭs generally. The inscriptions are very regular, and present little matter for debate. The obverse area invariably contains the profession of faith لا إله إلّا الله محمّد رسول الله (followed by صلّى الله عليه on no. 33, صلّى الله عليه وسلّم on no. 46, and صلّى الله عليه وسلّم تسليما on no. 70), beneath which is engraved the name of the reigning sovereign, with the title *Prince of the Muslims* أمير المسلمين, (adopted by the Murábiṭs in deference to the 'Abbásee Khaleefehs, whose authority they recognized, and to whom alone belonged in orthodox eyes the title of *Prince of the Faithful*, أمير المؤمنين,) under which is inscribed on the later issues of the dynasty the name of the heir-apparent. The obverse margin is occupied by the verse of the Ḳur-án (iii. 79) ومن يبتغ غير الإسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه وهو فى الآخرة من الخاسرين, preceded in one instance by أمنت بالله and in another by بسم الله. The reverse area always contains the inscription الإمام عبد الله أمير المؤمنين, to which is added on five late coins (nos. 45, 46, 68, 69, 70) the explanatory adjective العبّاسى. The 'Abbásee Khaleefeh who was reigning at

the time the Murábiṭs began to issue money was El-Ḳáïm, whose name was 'Abd-Allah, as was also his successor's: and the Murábiṭs seem to have regarded this as a generic name of their distant spiritual chiefs at Baghdád. In one case only does the name of the heir-apparent invade the reverse area appropriated to the Khaleefeh. The reverse margin gives the mint and date. It generally begins with بسم الله, but sometimes with بسم الله الرّحمٰن الرّحيم. Twice أمر بِضَرْب instead of ضُرِبَ occurs; عام is used alternatively with سنة, and the genders of the mint numerals are consequently, but not regularly, changed. The letters عوبكيالله (with two points under the middle) are prefixed to ضرب in one instance; and are not easy to explain. Don Francisco Codera y Zaidin* points and translates them "عونك يالله, *aunoka ya-llah, tu auxilio oh Allah;*" in preference I would suggest عُوذٌ يالله for عَائِذ, *I am seeking protection, O God!* Ten mints are found in the series, five of which are Spanish (Mursiyeh, El-Mereeyeh, Aghranáṭah, Ishbeeleeyeh, and Ḳurṭubah), and five African,—Aghmát, Fás, Marrákush, Tilimsán, and Nool-Lamṭah,—the last rare.

The only serious difficulty presented by the Murábiṭ coinage consists in the signs which are found beneath the obv. and rev. areas, and of which Codera has curiously omitted all mention in his otherwise excellent *Tratado*. Sometimes these are merely annulets or semicircles or the like, but oftener they are letters, or portions of letters, and in a few cases complete words. Of the letters the one most commonly occurring is of this form ﻙ, sometimes more nearly approaching the shape of ﻚ; it is found on no Spanish but on all African mints—Aghmát, Tilimsán,

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* *Tratado de Numismática Arábigo-Española*, 193. The form of the fourth letter in the inscription, though it may be a *káf*, is precisely similar to that of several *dáls* occurring on the coin.

Marrákush, Fás, and Nool-Lamṭah,—and ranges in date from 490 (or 486, if we regard ⊃ as the same letter in its Koofee form) to 539, and is inscribed on every coin of African minting from 511 to 539. The next frequent letter is م, which occurs on all the coins of El-Mereeyeh from 519 to 539, sometimes accompanied (522—524, 530) by a final ـه beneath, and once (in 539) with ع on the other side of the coin. At an earlier date (508) El-Mereeyeh had o ح o. The solitary example of a Murábiṭ prince with the Ḳurṭubah mint (of year 492) has ض; Ishbeeleeyeh باشر (in 510, 519, 520) o باشر د (522, 525), but لـ in 517 and 518, which last I take to stand for the ما لـ of which half occurs on the obv. and the other half on the rev. of coins of Aghranáṭah of the years 515 and 516, and which is succeeded by لـ (= عمر) on coins of the same mint in 522 and 523. لـ occurs again on a Cordova coin of 542, issued presumably by Yaḥyá ibn Ghániyeh, but without the dots beneath; and ح on a coin of Ishbeeleeyeh of 540.

Are these letters abbreviations of the names of governors, or private marks of mint-masters, or signs to show the standard or weight, like وزن قديم? A search for the names of the governors of provinces and cities under the Murábiṭs has, I regret to say, produced no results. I have hitherto been unable to discover any governors' names corresponding to the initials on the coins at the periods required. It is, however, possible that further researches may throw some light on the subject. At present I am inclined to regard these ambiguous letters as marks of the mint-masters, not the governors; and if this be the true explanation we should be brought to the supposition that all the African mints were under the same mint-master, but that the Spanish cities generally had separate mint-masters.

The silver coins of the Murábiṭs are few in number, and the British Museum possesses none of the first two princes.

They are minted in three sizes, of the respective diameters ·6, ·45, ·3 inch. On the obverse is generally the formula لا إله إلّا الله محمّد رسول الله, with the name of the heir-apparent beneath; and the reverse is occupied by the name of the reigning prince, with his title أمير المسلمين, and in the case of 'Alee sometimes, and of Isháḳ always, their *lakab* ناصر الدّين, — the only instances of such second titles in the Murábiṭ series. The phrase ولى الله, *God befriend,* is sometimes prefixed to the Ameer's name. These silver coins have no marginal inscriptions, are with two exceptions mintless, and invariably without date. The signs or letters already discussed seldom occur on them; but we meet with ج (dotted), ⊃ between trefoils, and ء م, on the strength of which we might perhaps venture to assign the three mintless coins on which these letters occur to El-Mereeyeh (early), Aghmát (early), and El-Mereeyeh (late), respectively. One silver coin calls for special notice on account of its peculiar inscriptions: on the obverse, محمّد عبد الله ورسوله صلوات الله عليه (read صلوت by Codera, incorrectly); and on the reverse, يستعين بالله أمير المسلمين على. The latter reading is due to Codera.

Two copper coins, bearing the name *dirhem,* struck at Gharnáṭah, belong to this series, the first of which has ∪, ∨ and ع on both obv. and rev.

Many diacritical points occur on the Murábiṭ and on all the Moorish coinages. We know from manuscripts that the Maghrabee system of pointing differs from that commonly employed, and the evidence of the coins may be valuable in confirming this knowledge and carrying it back to an early date. The following table has been carefully drawn up from an examination of all the gold coins of the Murábiṭs and Muwaḥḥids, and may be taken as a tolerably complete representation of Arabic pointing in Marocco in the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era.

Summary of the pointing on the Murábiṭ and Muwaḥḥid coins.

ب	ب ب. بْ بْ ب. ذ ذْ ذْ ۑ ۑ ۑْ
ت	ت ت ت
ث	ث ث ث
ج	ج ج
ح	ح ح
خ	خ خ
د	د دْ دَ
ر	ر رْ
س	س سْ س س س س سْ سْ سْ
ش	ش شْ ش ش ش
ض	ض ض ض
ظ	ظ
ع	ع عْ عْ عَ
غ	غ
ف	ف ف ف فْ
ق	ق ق ق قْ
ل	ل لّ
م	م مْ مَ مْ مْ مْ
ن	ن (= ني) ن ن ن ن
ه	ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه
ة	ة ة ة
و	و و و
ى	ي ي ى ى ى

A reference to the Index of Points will enable any student to discover how the various points are employed with reference to vowels. For myself, I do not believe that any vowel system can be found in these points. One might assume ° over a letter to represent sukoon, but it occurs over س movent by kesr and fet-ḥ constantly, and over د and ع movent, etc. We find امير pointed اَمِيْر; عبد, عِبد; رسول, رَسُول; المهدى, المَهْدِى; with many other contradictory examples. I cannot doubt that points and vowel signs were inserted very much at the pleasure of the engraver.

The period which elapsed between the destruction of the Murábiṭ power in Spain and the conquest of Andalusia by the Muwaḥḥids may be called the Second Spanish Interregnum; reckoning the period between the decay of the Khalifate of Cordova and the arrival of the Murábiṭs—the time of the petty kings called *Reyes de Ṭáifas* in the *Tratado*—as the First Interregnum. The portion of this volume dealing with the Second Spanish Interregnum must be studied in connection with Vol. II., to which, indeed, some of the coins described in the present volume more properly belong:—in the cataloguing of a large and constantly increasing collection such rectifications are inevitable. To study the coins of the Second Interregnum chronologically, they should be placed in the following order:—1st. The coins of the king of Cordova, Ḥamdeen, of about the year 540 (nos. 227, 228, 229), and of his vassal Seddáray ibn Wezeer, king of Badajoz (no. 230). 2nd. The anonymous coins of the years 542 and 546, which, being strictly of the Murábiṭ type, are placed at the end of that series (nos. 81, 82). That the former at least was struck by a partisan of the decayed dynasty (presumably Yaḥyá ibn Ghániyeh) is shown by its peculiar inscription الأمر برحم أمرا المسلمين بنى تاشفين *The party related to the princes*

*of the Muslims the sons of Táshifeen.** 3rd. The issues of Moḥammad ibn Saad, King of Mursiyeh, struck in 543, 545, 565 (Vol. II., nos. 167—169).

Before entering upon the subject of the Muwaḥḥid coinage, it will be well to finish the Spanish section by referring to the Third Spanish Interregnum, by which is meant the period elapsing between the fall of the Muwaḥḥids in Spain, the consequence of the defeat of Las Navas, and the conquest of Granada by the Christians, whereby the last blow was given to the rule of the Moors in the Peninsula. The coins belonging to this period in the present volume are those of the Later Benee Hood, who struck at Mursiyeh, Cordova, Seville, and other cities, during the second and third quarters of the seventh century of the Flight (nos. 231—236); the two specimens of Ibn-Maḥfoodh, king of Niebla (nos. 237, 238); and the series of the coins of the Benee Naṣr of Granada (Vol. II. nos. 170—182).

The gold coins of the Muwaḥḥids are remarkable for the profusion of their genealogical information, and their large size, which under all but the first two princes averages 1·17 inch; but owing to their thinness the weight is not very much above that of the best-preserved Murábiṭ deenars, averaging in effect only 70·8, as compared with the Murábiṭ 61·7. The first two princes issued coins of diameter ·8 or ·85 and average weight 35·4, and one small gold coin of weight 18·0. If the large coins were meant to pass as double-deenárs, the earlier 35·4 coinage

* The anonymous coin no. 82, of the year 546, but without mint, was doubtless one of the class issued by followers of the Murábiṭs, and referred to by D. Fr. Codera (*Tratado*, 206, 207). "Algunos dinares aparacen anónimos, si bien en ellos consta dónde fueron acuñados: en otros, que hemos visto citados, ni esto consta; sí el año, que es 545 ó 546.—Hemos visto dinares de estos tipos acuñados en Badajoz, 543,—Baeza, 548,—Para Baeza? Jaen? y Sevilla? 544, 45, y 46.—De Ḥamdín ben Moḥámmad ben Ḥamdín de Córdoba, de 539 y 540.—Con un recuerdo de cariño á los descendientes de Texufín, de Córdoba en 542, y Granada en 545.

would be the deenár, and the small piece a half-deenár; and we should place the full weights (allowing for friction) at 36 grains for the deenár, 18 for the half, and 72 for the double. But it is not improbable that the large coins were only what their weight justifies them in being, namely single deenárs; in which case the smaller issue would be half-deenárs, and the little coin a quarter deenár. The gold coins of the Muwaḥḥids are invariably wanting in date, and even the mint appears but rarely. Out of 37 coins, eight have the mint Sebteh, one Fás, and one Sijilmáseh; the remaining 27 being mintless.

On the gold coins the area is always square, defined by single, double, or triple lines. The coin is struck of such a size that the circumference touches the angles of the inscribed square. Four segments of a circle are thus formed between the square and the circumscribed circle, and in these segments the various words composing the marginal inscription are distributed. The obverse area is always set apart for the formulas of faith, لا إله إلّا الله محمد رسول الله; preceded by بسم الله الرّحمٰن الرّحيم, and followed by المهديّ إمام الأمّة, on all but the earliest coins; and on the latest still further amplified. The obverse margin is also occupied by a religious inscription (والهكم اله واحد الخ) until the increased number of ancestors made the space too valuable. 'Abd-El-Mu-min, having no crowned forefathers to record, put the Mahdee's name on the reverse area, and his own in the margin, adding the words الحمد لله ربّ العالمين, in which we may see the germ of the special motto of his sect—الحمد لله وحده—adopted by Yoosuf I. for official purposes in 561. His son Yoosuf I. transferred the Mahdee to the last line of the obverse area, and gave up the reverse area entirely to the name and title of his father 'Abd-El-Mu-min; putting his own name and title in the reverse margin, and on his later issues repeating

them in the obverse margin as well, to the exclusion of the religious formula. This repetition is apparently made with the object of recording the genealogical assumption بن الخلفاء الرّاشدين, which had not been employed before. Yaaḳoob El-Manṣoor, son of Yoosuf, follows his father's example; but having introduced the double-deenár size, he has more open space to devote to the religious inscriptions, and accordingly makes some additions to them: the reverse area has 'Abd-El-Mumin's name as usual, and beneath it Yoosuf's; Yaaḳoob's being confined to the reverse margin. His son Moḥammad En-Náṣir repeats the Mahdee on rev. area, puts 'Abd-El-Mumin beneath, gives the reverse margin to Yoosuf I., keeps the obverse margin for his own titles; and strangely omits all mention of his father Yaaḳoob. His brother Idrees El-Ma-moon follows the general plan of devoting the obverse area to religion, and the reverse area to 'Abd-El-Mu-min, under whom he places both Yoosuf I., and Yaaḳoob; whilst the reverse margin is reserved for his brother En-Náṣir and nephew Yoosuf II., who had preceded him, but not immediately; and the obverse margin records his own titles. Thus on this coin we find not only "El-Jáhid El-Ma-moon, Prince of the Faithful, Abu-l-'Olá Idrees, son of El-Manṣoor, Prince of the Faithful, son of the two Khaleefehs, Princes of the Faithful," but also his nephew's, brother's, father's, grandfather's, and great-grandfather's names and titles, besides the Mahdee, and a reference to the Prophet Moḥammad and his family. The occurrence of the Mahdee's name is important, because it has generally been asserted (*e.g.* by Ibn-Khaldoon) that El-Ma-moon deserted the faith of his fathers, repudiated in both Khuṭbeh and Sikkeh the Mahdee who founded the Muwaḥḥid sect, and gave in his adherence to the 'Abbásee Khaleefehs of Baghdád. This coin shows that he did nothing of the sort, at least at one time in his reign. Er-Rasḥeed, son of El-Ma-moon,

inscribes his own name in the obverse margin, his father's in the reverse margin, his grandfather's, great-grandfather's, and great-great-grandfather's ('Abd-El-Mu-min) in the reverse area, — in all, five generations. El-Murtaḍa, coming from Yoosuf I., by a different pedigree, omits all mention of intermediate sovereigns; and merely places 'Abd-El-Mu-min in the reverse area, Yoosuf I. in the reverse margin, and himself in the obverse margin. His nephew El-Wáthiḳ follows his example, in recording only the first two sovereigns, and putting his own name in the obverse margin.

Some of the Muwaḥḥid formulas are unusual: *e.g.* خاتم النبيّين ; صلّى الله على محمّد وآله الطّيّبين الطّاهرين ; وما توفيقي إلاّ بالله ; وما نعمة فمن الله (from Ḳur-án, xvi. 55); (ix. 90). The religious tenets of the Muwaḥḥids are illustrated by the invariable formula المهدىّ إمام الأمّة, *the Mahdeē is the Imám of the People*, and by the genealogical assumption (before referred to) in the phrase بن الخلفاء الرّاشدين, whereby the Muwaḥḥids indicated their pretension to a descent from the orthodox first Khaleefehs of Islám. They called themselves *Khaleefeh* and *Prince of the Faithful* أمير المؤمنين, in contrast to the Murábiṭ أمير المسلمين. The title القائم بأمر الله, which has been curiously supposed to refer to the 'Abbásee Khaleefeh of that name, who had been dead half-a-century, and whose dynasty the Muwaḥḥids did not recognize, certainly belongs to 'Abd-El-Mu-min, and always accompanies his name.

One Muwaḥḥid dirhem has the name of the reigning prince ('Abd-El-Mu-min); the rest are without name of prince, without date, and often without mint. These were probably issued by several of the Muwaḥḥid sovereigns, but there are no data whereby we can assign any of them to any special member of the dynasty. They are all cut in a *square* shape, with an average diameter of ·6 inch,

and average weight of about twenty-three grains. Their inscriptions are quite uniform: on the obverse, لا إله إلاّ الله الأمر كلّه لله لا قوّة إلاّ بالله, beneath which is the mint, if any; and on the reverse, الله ربّنا محمّد رسولنا المهدى إمامنا. There are no marginal inscriptions. The last coin of the series alone varies the formulas. There are generally points, annulets, and the like, beneath obverse and reverse, which may possibly be private mint-marks; and the whole surface is sprinkled with points and ornaments. These square dirhems are interesting partly on account of their peculiar shape, which according to Ibn Khaldoon* had been foretold to the Murâbiṭs as one of the signs of their conqueror, and partly because they served as the model for the copies issued by the mints of the South of France for Mediterranean circulation, and known by the name of Millarès.†

The passage in Ibn Khaldoon is a curious commentary on the square dirhems described in this volume. 'L'Imam, (El-Mahdi,) ayant quitté les Hintata, se dirigea vers Aiguîlîn, dans le pays des Herghas, et s'arrêta au milieu de sa tribu. Il y arriva l'an 515 (1121-2). Ayant alors bâti un *rabta* pour s'y livrer à la dévotion, il attira auprès de lui une foule d'étudiants et de gens de différentes tribus, auquels il enseigna son *Morchida* et son *Tauhid*, rédigés en langue berbère. Le nombre de ses partisans s'accrut tellement que Malek Ibn Woheib, président du corps des savants qui assistaient aux réunions de l'émir Ali-Ibn-Youçof, recommença ses denonciations. Jouissant d'une certaine reputation comme augure et astrologue, il ne manqua pas d'indisposer son patron contre le Mahdi, et comme les devins avaient prédit qu'un roi de race berber devait nécessairement paraître en Maghreb et changer la forme de la monnaie aussitôt qu'il

* *Histoire des Berbers*, tr. DE SLANE, ii. 168.

† L. BLANCARD, *Le Millarès*; and *Essai sur la monnaie de Charles I., Comte de Provence*, Appendix.

y aurait une conjonction des deux planètes supérieures, ce prince s'attendait déjà à quelques malheurs. " Protège l'empire contre cet aventurier, lui disait Ibn Woheib; c'est assurément l'homme de la conjonction et du dirhem carré; celui dont il est question dans ces méchants vers en patois qui courent maintenant de bouche en bouche:

Mets-lui les fers aux pieds; ou bien un jour
Il te fera entendre un tambour!

J'ai la conviction que c'est lui qui est l'homme au dirhem carré." '

The coinages of the three dynasties that succeeded to the empire of the Muwaḥḥids closely resemble in size and appearance the gold coins of the Muwaḥḥids, but present no silver coins, which may perhaps be explained by the supposition that some of the square dirhems generally ascribed to the Muwaḥḥids were issued by the Benee Ḥafṣ or the Benee Mereen, etc. The occurrence of the same name in the dynastic lists of two or more of these families makes it sometimes difficult to attribute a coin to any of them with certainty. There are, however, certain indications to guide one, in the style, and in the *locale*. The Benee Ḥafṣ always inclose their areas in *triple squares*, use the formula المهدىّ إمام الأمّة, call themselves أمير المؤمنين, and strike at Tunis, if they give the mint at all. Hence I ascribe nos. 162—5 to 'Abd-El-'Azeez the Ḥafṣee without any hesitation, although there is an 'Abd-El-'Azeez among the Benee Mereen. The Benee Mereen inclose the areas in *double circles* (or sometimes double squares), omit the Mahdee, call themselves أمير المسلمين,* prefix عن أمر, add the benediction ايّده الله, strike at Fás and Marrákush and other western mints (sometimes adding حرسها الله or حرسها الله تعالى), and employ different religious formulas from the Ḥafṣees. It is on the strength of

* No. 169 is an exception, and its attribution is uncertain.

these generalizations that I place the coins of Fáris El-Mutawekkil under the Mereenee coinage, although his name is not found in the historical list of the princes of the Benee Mereen. I suppose him to be the son of the Aboo-Fáris who is the twenty-fourth in the list. His change of title to أمير المؤمنين is against the Mereenee attribution; but everything else is in its favour. It is curious that he writes his title in two forms — المتوكّل على الله and المتوكّل على ربّ العالمين. The Benee Ziyán struck only at Tilimsán; their coins resemble the Mereenee closely, and as the Benee Mereen wrested Tilimsán twice from the Benee Ziyán for a while, one has to be on one's guard against attributing all coins struck there blindly to the dynasty that generally held the town. Of the first coin, with the name of Moosá, there can be no doubt; but the second, with the name أمير المؤمنين عبد الرّحمان ابن الخلفاء الرّاشدين, is not so easy to identify. There was an 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán of the Benee Mereen, as well as two of the Benee Ziyán. But the 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán of the Benee Mereen is specially recorded to have reigned at Marrákush whilst Aḥmad (the xixth prince) ruled contemporaneously at Fás, and the former could therefore have had nothing to do with Tilimsán. The inscriptions, moreover, present several deviations from the Mereenee pattern: *e.g.* أبقاها الله تعلى المسلمين instead of حرسها الله; the introduction of the Benee Naṣr symbol ولا غالب الّا الله, &c. So that on the whole this 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán may be assumed to have been one of the two princes bearing that name in the line of the Benee Ziyán.

The long series of unascribed Moorish gold coins, without name of prince, were probably issued by the Benee Mereen, with whose coinage their general style closely agrees; the mints are also all within Mereenee territory. The inscriptions offer many varieties of religious formulas, and among others the letters لعربعرح الله ما, which also

occur on a coin of Fáris El-Mutawekkil, and which no one has yet succeeded in deciphering. The best suggestion I have received is that of M. Sauvaire, who proposes to read the inscription ما اقرب فرج الله "*How near is the consolation of God!*" On one example the third letter, which is generally joined to the fourth, stands separately as an *alif*. The uncertain king of Marocco, 'Abd-El-'Azeez El-Mustanṣir, placed at the end of the series, fairly puzzles me. The style of his coins is that of the Benee-Ḥafṣ, whilst his obverse is like an early Muwaḥḥid, and his reverse, with the words عن امر and حرسها الله resembles the Benee Mereen. The collection possesses coins of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee-Ḥafṣ and also of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee Mereen; and the two coins of the 'Abd-El-'Azeez first named are irreconcilable with the issues of either of these princes. He may have been an unrecorded sovereign of the Benee Mereen—his mint, Fás, agrees with this,—or he may have been a governor who made himself independent for a time.

The coins of the Shereefs of Marocco require little notice. The Ḳur-án inscriptions, xxxiii. 33, إنّما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرّجس أهل البيت, and ix. 34, 35, والذين يكنزون الذهب والفضّة ولا ينفقونها فى سبيل الله فذوقوا ما كنتم تكنزون, and the formulas غير إلاّ من (*sic*) الأيما and الله حقّ ناصر الحقّ and إمام الأيمة الله are unusual; and the title of El-Weleed is especially noteworthy. "Arabic" numerals and Indian ciphers occur promiscuously on these coins. The mints الكتاوا or الكتاوة (see pp. 91, 94) and الصّوير (not الصّويرة, as Soret has it) are uncommon. The obscure reverse of no. 287 has been conjecturally read عشر دراهم غية by the Keeper of Coins, and the weight nearly agrees with that of ten normal dirhems: غية (for غاية) is two obscure to be insisted on. The constantly recurring words أَحَدٌ أَحَدٌ (thus pointed) on the coins of the Shereefs can hardly mean "one" dirhem, for they occur on coins of the most diverse weights. They

may perhaps be an echo of the cry of the first Muëddin of Islám, Bilál the Abyssinian, who only answered, "One [God], One," to the Ḳureysh, when they sought to force him by torture to renounce the Muslim faith.

The coins of the dynasties of the Yemen which are placed at the end of this volume deserve to be specially noticed. If the ancient history of Arabia under the Himyerite and Abyssinian rule is obscure and perplexing, its later history under Mohammadan governors is scarcely less confused. Except to record the mishaps of a pilgrimage to Mekkeh, or the internal disturbances of the Holy City, or to note the reduction of the country by the kinsmen of Saladin, the general historians of the East preserve an almost unbroken silence on the government and condition of the country which sent forth the original armies of Islám. Ibn-el-Atheer is almost useless for the history of south-west Arabia, and though Abu-l-Fidá does occasionally devote a paragraph to the affairs of the Yemen, he merely reproduces the statements of the special annalist 'Omárah, whose chronicle is by no means detailed. A manuscript in the collection of the India Office, declared by Dr. Loth to be unique, containing El-Khazrajee's history of the Benee Rasool, which was kindly placed at my service by the Librarian, Dr. Rost, is excellent within its limits; but it is unfortunately confined to the account of the reigns of the earlier sovereigns of the dynasty under which the author lived, and its short introduction on the preceding history presents little that is valuable. In the absence of ampler materials, the numismatist is somewhat at a loss to identify and describe such coins as may appear to belong to the Yemen. It is true that he is not often required to do this, for the number of pieces known to have been issued by Arabian princes is unhappily extremely small; and the help that coins may render to the historian is thus very trifling in the instance of the Yemen coinages, and is still further reduced by the frequent obscurity

of the legends. The Arabian coins which I published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (vol. ix. p. 135 ff.) are almost solitary examples of their kind, and the article serves to show how little is known of the history, and how little is legible of the coins. Several of them present names which, after a long study of Yemen history, I am still unable to identify; and only one of them has sufficiently legible inscriptions to be of any service to the historian. The only other coins of the Yemen that have ever been edited, so far as I am aware, are the few pieces of the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á published by A. Weyl, in his *Verzeichniss*, 1878; and the three pieces of the same dynasty described by Fraehn in his *Nova Supplementa*, i. p. 384.

To this scanty list of published coins of Arabia, the thirty-one pieces described in this volume form an important addition. To understand their position in Arabian history, their relations with other Mohammadan coinages, and their value as perhaps the sole monuments of a very obscure branch of oriental history, it is necessary to glance at the principal changes which the government of the Yemen underwent in Muslim hands. The poverty of the materials, already referred to, must make such a review necessarily incomplete, but it is essential to map out, so to say, the country in this division of history, not merely in explanation of the very rare coins at present contained in the National Collection, but also in view of possible discoveries in the same direction in the future.

The history of Arabia after the Mohammadan revolution offers a strong resemblance to its pre-Islamic character. The revolt which followed the death of the Prophet was indeed suppressed for the time by the firm hand of 'Omar and his general Khálid, and Arabia was once more unified: but the slightest symptom of weakness in the government was the sign for a fresh rebellion, and Arabia under the Khaleefehs was in truth very much the same country as Arabia

before Islám :—a country made up of many tribes, most of which repudiated any coalition with the rest,—and of many towns and districts, governed by Sheykhs who were at times independent and at times under control, but who were always ready to assert their independence at the first opportunity, and to call themselves princes or Imáms, and issue coins in their own name, if they were only let alone *long* enough. The Khaleefehs appointed a governor of the Yemen, and a sub-governor of Mekkeh, or El-Medeeneh, according to the place of residence of the chief governor: but the outlying towns acknowledged practically the authority of their Sheykhs alone. For the first two centuries after the Flight,—up to the time of El-Ma-moon, —these numerous Sheykhs and Ameers seem to have contented themselves with quietly preserving their independence, and satisfying the Khaleefehs with a nominal submission. But in the beginning of the third century, which saw the dismemberment of the great Islamic empire by the rise of powerful dynasties on its skirts, the governor of the Yemen followed the example of the Idreesees and Aghlabees in Northern Africa; and about the time that the Sámánees and Ṭáhirees were founding their independent dynasties in the north of Persia, Moḥammad ibn Ziyád, instead of submitting to the fate of the fifty and more agents of the Amawee and 'Abbásee Khaleefehs who had preceded him and been successively recalled, established himself and his family firmly at Zebeed, a town he had founded in the Tihámeh, and inaugurated the system of independent dynasties in Arabia.

The *Benee Ziyád** ruled at Zebeed for about two

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* The dates of the kings of the Benee Ziyád, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba', as given in Johannsen's *Historia Jemanae*, and Abu-l-Fidá, who quotes from 'Omárah El-Yemenee, are as follows :—

	A.H.
I. Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Allah ibn Ziyád	204
II. Ibráheem ibn Moḥammad	245

centuries, and their kingdom included the towns of Ṣan'á and Ṣaạdeh, Nejrán and Ḥalee. Under the fourth sovereign much of their power disappeared. Suleymán ibn Ṭaraf made himself independent at Makhláf, struck coins in his own name, and subdued a dominion which was estimated at an annual revenue of 500,000 deenárs. The Ḳarmaṭee 'Alee ibn El-Faḍl seized Zebeed for a while in 303. Under the last king, the son of Abu-l-Jeysh, the power was entirely usurped by a succession of slaves, who restored the Ziyádee kingdom to somewhat of its former extent and prosperity. The usurpation of these slaves naturally led to the foundation of a new dynasty. Nejáḥ, an Abyssinian slave of Marján, the last Ziyádee *Maire du palais*, after a contest with a rival slave, established the dynasty of the *Benee Nejáḥ** at Zebeed.

Nejáḥ held Zebeed without dispute till his death in 452; but then the powerful founder of the dynasty of the *Benee Ṣuleyḥ*,† 'Alee ibn Moḥammad, Lord of Ṣan'á, occu-

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	A.H.
III. Ziyád ibn Ibráheem	289
IV. Abu-l-Jeysh Isḥáḳ ibn Ibráheem . . before	300
V. 'Abd-Allah (or Ziyád or Ibráheem) ibn Abi-l-Jeysh	371 (or 391) to 407
'Mayors of the Palace:' Rushd, 371; El-Ḥoseyn, 37x; Marján	402-7

* The dates of the Benee Nejáḥ, according to the same authorities, are these :—

	A.H.
I. El-Muäyyad Nejáḥ	412-452
(Succeeded by rival dynasty of Ṣuleyḥees, till 473)	
II. Sa'eed El-Aḥwal ibn Nejáḥ (contested by Ṣuleyḥees)	473—5, 479—480 or 481
III. Jejásh ibn Nejáḥ	482
IV. El-Fátik ibn Jejásh	498
V. El-Manṣoor ibn El-Fátik	503
VI. El-Fátik ibn El-Manṣoor . . . . . circ.	530
VII. El-Fátik ibn Moḥammad ibn El-Manṣoor . . .	531 to 553

† The following is the dynastic table of the Benee Ṣuleyḥ of Ṣan'á, according to the authorities above-named :—

	A.H.
I. Aboo-Kámil 'Alee ibn Moḥammad (independent)	429
(takes Zebeed)	452
(Mekkeh)	455-6

pied the capital of the Benee Nejáḥ,* drove out the sons of the late king, and held the Tihámeh in addition to his own large territory, until in 473 he was murdered by a son of Nejáḥ. The reign of this son, who immediately entered Zebeed, was disturbed by constant wars with the Benee Ṣuleyḥ, who were resolved to recover the territory they had lost. Zebeed was alternately occupied by El-Aḥwal ibn Nejáḥ, and El-Mukarram ibn 'Alee Es-Ṣuleyḥee, until the death of the former and the accession of his brother Jejásh, joined to the gradual enfeeblement of the Ṣuleyḥees, restored comparative tranquillity, and left Zebeed finally in the hands of the Benee Nejáḥ, who held it till their house came to its end in 553. The reigns of the fourth and fifth sovereigns were interrupted by rebellions led by Ibráheem and 'Abd-El-Wáḥid, sons of Jejásh; and during the rule of the last two kings the supreme power was virtually vested in the hands of Wezeers, whose names may be found in Ibn-ed-Deyba' (*ap.* Johannsen).

A few years before the death of the last king of the Benee Ṣuleyḥ, the *Hamdánees* † became supreme in cen-

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	A.H.
II. El-Mukarram Aḥmad ibn 'Alee	473
III. Sabá Aboo-Ḥumeyr ibn Aḥmad ibn El-Muḍhaffar ibn 'Alee	484 to 495

Ṣan'á was always the capital of the Benee Ṣuleyḥ, although they seized Zebeed from the Benee Nejáḥ, who had imitated the Ziyádees in making it their capital. The Benee Ṣuleyḥ held Zebeed from 452—473, during which period Asad ibn Shiḥáb, a brother-in-law of 'Alee, governed it and the Tihámeh, and contributed a million deenárs a year from his province to the general revenue of the Yemen which 'Alee received at Ṣan'á; again they held it from 475—9, and again from *circ.* 481 for a short time. After 482, though Sabá made several efforts to retake it, Zebeed remained continually with the Benee Nejáḥ.

* Abu-l-Fidá places 'Alee's occupation of Zebeed at 454, thus giving two years' reign to the sons of Nejáḥ.

† The following is the list of the Hamdánee Sulṭáns of Ṣan'á, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba' (MS. Brit. Mus.):—

	A.H.
I. Ḥátim ibn El-Ghasheem El-Hamdánee	492
II. 'Abd-Allah ibn Ḥátim	502
III. Maan ibn Ḥátim	504

tral Yemen, and took Ṣan'á, where they and their successors ruled till the Ayyoobee conquest in 569. Nearly at the same time the dynasty of the *Benee Zurey'** began at 'Aden. Thus we find three great houses governing different parts of the Yemen at this time; the Benee Nejáḥ at Zebeed in the southern part of the Tihámeh, or lowland running along the coast of the Red Sea; the Benee Zurey' at 'Aden, in the extreme south, on the Indian Ocean; and the Hamdánees at Ṣan'á in the centre of the Yemen. Besides these we hear of various independent Ameers governing different towns or districts,—as El-Mufaḍḍal Abu-l-Barakát ibn El-Weleed at Ta'izz, in the south, near Mokha, and his son El-Manṣoor, who succeeded him and reigned till 547, when he resigned all his territory, save the town of Ta'izz itself, to his neighbours the Benee Zurey';—and as the Imám El-Mutawekkil Aḥmad ibn Suleymán who governed Ṣaḍeh and Nejrán in the north from 533 to 563 (died 566).

The Ayyoobee conquest in 569 is the great crisis in the mediæval history of Arabia. The kinsmen of Saladin swept over the Yemen and overturned its dynasties with the same uncompromising thoroughness as they displayed in the other provinces they invaded. The houses of the Hamdánees of Ṣan'á and the Benee Zurey' of 'Aden were put to an end by the Kurdish conqueror, Toorán-sháh, and

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	A.H.
IV. Hishám ibn El-Ḳubbeyṭ	510?
V. El-Ḥamás ibn El-Ḳubbeyṭ	
VI. Ḥátim ibn El-Ḥamás	
VII. Ḥátim ibn Aḥmad ibn 'Imrán ibn El-Faḍl .	545
VIII. 'Álee El-Waḥeed ibn Ḥátim ibn Aḥmad . .	556 to 569

* The dates of the Benee Zurey' are not as a rule recorded; the order of their kings is given as:—I. Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-Mukarram, and Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram, joint kings. II. Aboo-Sa'ood ibn Zurey', and Aboo-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood, joint kings. III. Moḥammad ibn Abee-Ghárát. IV. His brother 'Alee. V. Sabá ibn 'Abee-Sa'ood. VI. El-Aghurr ibn Sabá. VII. El-Mo'aḍḥḍham Moḥammad ibn Sabá. VIII. El-Mukarram 'Imrán ibn El-Mo'aḍḥḍham. The beginning of the dynasty is placed

the *Benee-l-Mahdee*,* who had succeeded the Benee Nejáh at Zebeed in 554, met with the like fate; and for more than fifty years the Yemen remained in the hands of the great family which held Egypt and Syria and Mesopotamia. The *Ayyoobees* † placed their own governors in the different towns, and though on the death of Toorán-sháh in 576 all these governors declared themselves independant, and some (as Khattáb ibn El-Kámil, who succeeded his brother Mubárak as governor of Zebeed) went so far as to issue coins in their own names, their rebellion was very short-lived, and the Ayyoobee authority was never in any real danger.

On the death of the last of the Ayyoobees, the Yemen

---

at 508 by Prof. Wright (*Cat. Cod. Arab. Mus. Brit.* p. 673), but if this is correct they must soon have lost their possessions, for Abu-l-Fidá states that a certain legate from Egypt, 'Alee, governed 'Aden from 513 to 520. The middle dates are obscure. The death of the last king is generally placed at 560, and a certain Yásir ibn Bilál is recorded to have been found ruling 'Aden by the Ayyoobees in 569: but Ibn-Ḥátim (MS. Brit. Mus.) states that in 569 'Imrán was still alive at 'Adon, and describes Yásir as Shoykh.

* Three princes of the house of the Benee-l-Mahdee reigned at Zebeed:—

	A.H.
I. 'Alee ibn El-Mahdee (for two months) . . .	554
II. El-Mahdee ibn 'Alee	554
III. 'Abd-en-Nebee ibn 'Alee	558 to 569

The last king was ousted from his throne for a while by his brother 'Abd-Allah.

† The branch of the Benee Ayyoob that ruled in the Yemen numbered six princes:—

	A.H.
I. El-Mo'aḍhḍham Toorán-sháh ibn Ayyoob . .	569
II. Seyf-el-Islám Ṭughtekeen ibn Ayyoob . .	577
III. Mo'izz-ed-deen Ismá'eel ibn Ṭughtekeen . .	593
IV. En-Náṣir Ayyoob ibn Tughtekeen . . .	598
V. El-Muḍhaffar Suleymán ibn Takee'-ed-deen 'Omar ibn Sháhánsháh ibn Ayyoob	611
VI. El-Mes'ood Ṣaláḥ-ed-deen Yoosuf ibn El-Kámil Moḥammad ibn Abee-Bekr ibn Ayyoob . .	612 to 625

The dates here given are from Abu-l-Fidá, whose kinship makes him the leading authority on Ayyoobee history; but the special historian of the Benee Rasool, El-Khazrajee (MS. India Office), agrees with him, except that he places the accession of Seyf-el-Islám at 579 instead of 577, and that he gives the alternative dates of 610 or 611, and 625 or 626, for the accession of El-Muḍhaffar and the death of El-Mes'ood, respectively.

was subdued by the *Benee Rasool.** For the history of this dynasty, which included fifteen sovereigns, and reigned over every part of the province, from Hadramaut to Mekkeh, for two centuries and a quarter, we have fortunately not only the general Yemenee chronicle of Ibn-ed-Deyba', who becomes much more detailed at this period, but also for more than half the time the special history written by El-Khazrajee, who lived under the eighth prince of the Benee Rasool, and recorded the deeds of his master and his master's ancestors with much minuteness. The Rasool from whom the line took their name appears to have been an envoy of the 'Abbásee Khaleefeh. His son 'Alee Shems-ed-deen was appointed governor of Mekkeh by the Ayyoobee El-Mes'ood in 619, and 'Alee's son, El-Manṣoor Noor-ed-deen 'Omar, seized the occasion of El-Mes'ood's death to make himself master of the Yemen and part of the Hijáz, and firmly established his dynasty in Arabia, where it remained in almost undisputed supremacy until the middle of the ninth century of the Flight, when civil war and rival claimants prepared the way for the succession of the *Benee-Ṭáhir*,† who governed the Yemen until El-Ḥoseyn, general of the last Memlook Sulṭán Kánṣooh El-Ghooree, reduced Arabia, and the 'Othmanlee Turks appropriated the country thus made ready for their rule in 923 (1517). Since that date the Yemen has been divided between the Turks and a line of Imáms which arose at Ṣaṅ'á, until the final abolition of the latter in the present century.

---

* See the list of this dynasty on p. 122.

† The four kings of the Benee Ṭáhir, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba', reigned in the following years :—

		A.H.
I. Eḍh-Dháfir Ṣaláḥ-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn Ṭáhir (at Żebeed : died 870)	joint kings,	850
II. El-Mujáhid Shems-ed-deen 'Alee ibn Ṭáhir (at 'Aden : died 883)		
III. El-Manṣoor Táj-ed-deen 'Abd-el-Waḥḥáb ibn Dáwood ibn Ṭáhir		883
IV. Eḍh-Dháfir Ṣaláḥ-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn El-Manṣoor . .		894 to 923

Before speaking of the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á it is necessary to state that there have been Imáms in the Yemen from very early times; in fact it would be hazardous to affirm that there ever was a time, after the third century of the Hijrah, when there was not an Imám holding some territorial command in that province. Unfortunately it is extremely difficult to establish the order, dates, and range of authority of these Arabian popes. That they were seldom content with merely spiritual rule is certain: but how far they succeeded in extending their temporal authority over the turbulent tribes, and the independent town-Sheykhs, and in maintaining it against the several dynasties that successively obtained the supreme control of the greater part of Arabia Felix, are questions that appear unlikely to be solved. The historians who are sparing of their facts about the principal lay-dynasties of the Yemen, are commonly still more grudging of information about the spiritual rulers of the province. Published historical works, the MSS. of the British Museum and of the India Office, have been ransacked in the hope of clearing up this obscure subject sufficiently to illustrate the coins of the Arabian Imáms described in the present volume of the Catalogue: but my success has been limited. The most valuable notes I could gather were from the MSS. of Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn-Ḥátim in the British Museum (Add. 25,111 and 27,541, nos. MCCCCLXXIV. and MDLXXXIV. in Dr. Wright's *Catalogus Cod. Arab. in Mus. Brit.*), and El-Khazrajee's history of the Benee Rasool in the India Office Library (no. 1311, or 710 in Dr. Loth's *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*); whilst of printed books, the Boulak text of Ibn-Khaldoon's great historical work (كتاب العبر), and Johannsen's annotated version of Ibn-ed-Deyba's history of Zebeed (Bonn, 1828), have proved more useful than any others. The results, however, of a study of these authorities are incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Hence it was found impossible to prefix a list of Imáms to the early Yemen coins described on pp. 126—8. This much is certain, that a race of Imáms, called the *Benee-r-Rasee*, ruled at Ṣaạdeh from the end of the third century of the Flight till the middle of the fourth century. Ibn-Khaldoon and Ibn-ed-Deyba' agree in placing a certain El-Hádee Yaḥyá ibn El-Ḥoseyn ibn El-Ḳásim as the first of these Imáms of Ṣaạdeh, but there is much uncertainty about both the number and the order of El-Hádee's successors. The general conclusion seems to be that El-Hádee reigned from 288 to 298, and was succeeded by his son El-Murtaḍá Moḥammad, who in turn bequeathed the throne to his brother En-Náṣir Aḥmad in 320; and that the sons of Aḥmad, whose names, number, order, and dates, are matters of dispute, held their father's Imámate until 344; when another, and more obscure, line of princes took possession of Ṣaạdeh; only in turn to give place to the *Benee Suleymán*, one of whom, El-Mutawekkil Aḥmad, held the town along with Nejrán from 533 to 563, almost, in short, to the Ayyoobee conquest. During the supremacy of the family of Ayyoob in Arabia,—loyal if masterful servants of the Prince of the Faithful who kept court at Baghdád,—heretical Imáms were emphatically discountenanced in the Yemen. But on the release from the Ayyoobee yoke, and the accession of the Benee-Rasool, Imáms immediately began to reappear; and the Benee-r-Rasee were revived in the person of Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn (646—656), who made the capital Ṣan'á his residence, and was no longer content to be called Imám of Ṣaạdeh. In the history of the Benee Rasool we hear constantly of petty wars between the princes of that dynasty and the Imáms of Ṣan'á; but though El-Khazrajee mentions several Imáms after Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn, he generally leaves their dates unrecorded. A certain Imám En-Náṣir was ruling in Ṣan'á on the Rasoolee conquest of that city in 866, and his son Moḥammad was

allowed to succeed to the Imámate. Niebuhr in his *Description de l'Arabie* mentions this line of Imáms, who had retired before his time to Kawkebán, giving place to a new dynasty of Imáms of Ṣan'á, who survived to the Turkish conquest. Niebuhr mentions the names of five Imáms (Ummed-ed-deen, El-Mahdee, El-Mutahhar, Shems-ed-deen, and Shereef-ed-deen) who ruled at Ṣan'á before the old dynasty was ejected by the modern line; and the names of seven Seyyids of Kawkebán, as the exiled house was then styled, ('Alee ibn Shereef-ed-deen, 'Abd-Er-Rabb, Naṣr, 'Abd-el-Ḳádir, Ḥoseyn, Moḥammad, and Aḥmad, who was ruling in 1763;) and he gives a list of the new line of Imáms of Ṣan'á, down to his own time, which is reproduced on p. 129.

Such are the unsatisfactory results of a long and laborious investigation of the records of Oriental historians. We learn that in the fourth century of the Flight there was an early line of Imáms of Ṣaadeh, called the Benee-r-Rasee, but we are uncertain as to the majority of their dates, and as to the order and names of several of the sovereigns. After an interval, we find the Benee Suleymán holding the title of Imám in the sixth century of the Hijrah. In the time of the Benee Rasool, the old house of the Benee-r-Rasee was restored; and the Imámate of Ṣan'á continued down to the Turkish reconquest in the present century, with probably an interruption at the beginning of the tenth century, when Arabia first fell into 'Othmánlee hands. The Imámate of Ṣan'á, though it lasted so many centuries, changed hands about A.H. 1040, when a new line of Imáms occupied the city, and the old family adopted the title of 'Seyyids' and retired to Kawkebán.

Of these Arabian dynasties, the British Museum is fortunate enough to possess in all thirty-one coins; of which, however, twenty-four were issued by the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á, and are of small interest. The first seven coins

present much that is curious. The first is a deenár of 'Alee ibn Moḥammad, of the Benee Ṣuleyḥ, similar to the two published by me in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. ix. p. 138. It presents the peculiarity of the insertion of the obscure word الكسية after الدينار. The second is a deenár struck at 'Aden by 'Imrán ibn Moḥammad, the last king of the Benee Zurey'; with the word المكرمية or المظفرية (probably the epithet of the 'Aden coinage) at the end of the obv. margin, and the peculiar reverse inscription already described in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (*ubi suprà* pp. 136, 137). Two coins of the Benee Rasool, of El-Muäyyad and El-Mujáhid, with somewhat remarkable marginal legends, complete the series of the lay-coins of the Yemen. The Imáms of Ṣaaḍeh are represented by El-Hádee the first Imám of the Benee-r-Rasee, and Er-Ráḍee, whom I take (at M. Tiesenhausen's suggestion) to be the second Imám, called by the historians El-Murtaḍá. All the three coins of these two Imáms have strange marginal inscriptions, which I have been unable as yet to decipher, but which doubtless contain the formulas of faith of the particular sect of the Zeydeeyeh to which these Imáms belonged. A dirhem of Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn, who restored the dynasty of the Benee-r-Rasee in 646, is also found in the collection, and from this specimen we learn that this Imám styled himself El-Mahdee and Ameer-el-Mumineen. The twenty-four coins of the modern Imáms of Ṣan'á are not remarkable, except for the doubtful mint Akṣará, on no. 365, and the obscure word on the obverse of the concluding coin, no. 388. The whole thirty-one coins of the Yemen cannot, however, be denied a great importance as additions to a series which was little known before.

The authorities consulted for the dates of the Yemen dynasties have already been mentioned. For the African dynastic lists Ibn-Khaldoon's *Histoire des Berbers* has

been my principal authority; but for the later dates I have made use of M. Léon Godard's *Description et histoire du Maroc* (Paris 1860), and two native epitomes published at Tunis, the *Kitáb el-Moonis* (Tunis 1286) of Ibn 'Omar, and El-Bájee's *El-Khuláṣah En-Neḳeeyeh*.

In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgements to Drs. Rieu and Rost, for the assistance they kindly rendered me in making use of the MSS. of the British Museum and the India Office; and to Prof. Wright, Dr. Neubauer, MM. Tiesenhausen, Sauvaire, and Codera, and Mr. R. Lane Poole, for sundry notes and suggestions relating to the coins described in the present volume; and I must add that this volume, like those preceding it, owes much to the minute revision of the Editor.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

Feb. 14, 1880.

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THE CATALOGUE.

أ	*a*	ظ	*ẓh*
ب	*b*	ع	*ʿa*
ت	*t*	غ	*gh*
ث	*th*	ف	*f*
ج	*j*	ق	*ḳ*
ح	*ḥ*	ك	*k*
خ	*kh*	ل	*l*
د	*d*	م	*m*
ذ	*dh*	ن	*n*
ر	*r*	ه	*h*
ز	*z*	و	*w*
س	*s*	ى	*y*
ش	*sh*	ـَ *a, e*	ـَا *á*
ص	*ṣ*	ـِ *i*	ـِى *ee*
ض	*ḍ*	ـُ *u*	ـُو *oo*
ط	*ṭ*	ـَى *ay, ey*	ـَو *aw, o*

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EL-MURÁBIṬEEN.

(*ALMORAVIDES.*)

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Omar	448	1056
II.	Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen	480*	1087
III.	'Alee ibn Yoosuf	500	1106
IV.	Táshifeen ibn 'Alee	537	1143
V.	Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen	541	1146
VI.	Isḥáḳ ibn 'Alee	541	1147

Overcome and put to death by the Muwaḥḥids (*Almohades*) in the same year.

---

* This is the date of Aboo-Bekr's death: but Yoosuf had been Governor of El-Maghrib since 453 (1061).

I.—ABOO-BEKR.

GOLD.

1

Sijilmáseh, year 457.

Obv. Area لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير ابو بكر
بن عمر

Margin فمن يبتغ غير الاسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه وهو فى الاخرة من الخاسرين
(Ḳur. iii. 79.)

Rev. Area الامام
عبد
الله
امير المومنين

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذ (*sic*) الدينار بسجلماسة سنة سبع وخمسين واربعمائة

Pl. I. *N* ·95, Wt. 64·0

2

Sijilmáseh, year 478 بسجلماسة سنة ثمان وسبعين واربعمائة

Same as (1): الا for الاخرة

Points امير المومنين

(Pierced.)

N ·95, Wt. 58·8

[IBRÁHEEM IBN-ABEE-BEKR.*]

GOLD.

3

Sijilmáseh, year 462 بسجلماسة سنة ثنتين وستين واربعمائة

Same as (1):

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير ابراهيم

بن ابى بكر

Pellet beneath بكر and المومنين

PL. I. *A* ·95, Wt. 61·1

II.—YOOSUF IBN TÁSHIFEEN.

GOLD.

4

Aghmát, year 486 † باغمات سنة ست وثمانين واربعمائة

Same as (1):

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير يوسف بن

تاشفين

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ط

Points امير — بن تاسفين — الاخره من الحاسرين — لا.
المومنين ضرب — باغمات — اربعمائه

(Pierced.)

A ·95, Wt. 64·0

* The historians, so far as I can discover, make no mention of this son of Aboo-Bekr. He probably governed Sijilmáseh in his father's name at the same time that Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen was ruling El-Maghrib by the same authority.

† On this coin the medial 'eyn is written ﻋـ, with a point above, and this form is almost universal on the subsequent coins.

5

Same as (4):

but pellet on either side of annulet above obv. area.

Points لا — ناسبين — الاخره — الخاسرين — امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات — ست.

(Twice pierced.)

N ·95, Wt. 63·2

6

Aghmát, year 489 باغمات سنة تسع وثمانين واربعمائة

Same as (4):

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, quatrefoil.

Points لا — بن ناسبين — الاخره — الخاسرين — امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات.

Pl. I. *N* 1·0, Wt. 64·3

7

Aghmát, year 5[4]90 (*sic*) باغمات سنة تسعين وخمسمائة

Same as (4):

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ﻙ

Points امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات سنة تسعين وخمسمائه

(Pierced.)

N 1·05, Wt. 61·7

8

Medeenet Marrákush, year 491 (*sic*) بمد[ينة] مراكش سنة احدا وتسعين وارد (*sic*)

Same as (4):

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, pellet.

(ا added to هذ).

Points امير المومنين

(Twice pierced.)

N ·95, Wt. 56·7

9

Medeenet Ḳurṭubah, year 492 بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنتين وتسعين واربع (*sic*)

Same as (4):

Above obv. and rev. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ض.

Ornament over ء of عبد

Points تاسعين — في — امير — ضرب — سنه اثنتس

Pl. I. *N* 1·05, Wt. 63·4

III.—'ALEE IBN YOOSUF.

GOLD.

10

Aghmát, year 501 باغمات سنة احدى وخمس مائة

Same as (1):

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

امير المسلمين على
ابن يوسف

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ك

Points علي ابن يوسف — وسع غمر — في الاخرة — الخاسرين — امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات — خمس مائته

N 1·0, Wt. 61·3

11

Murseeyeh, year 501 (*sic*) بمرسية سنة احدى وخمس ه

Same as (10):

but بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Above obv., annulet between points; beneath (outside circle) م; points at each extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ٥

Points بسم — ضرب — بمرسه سنه — امير المومنين

N ·95, Wt. 61·5

12

Medeenet Fás, year 501 (?) (؟) بمدينة فاس عام احدى وخمس (*sic*)

Same as (10):

but بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Lowest line of obv. area double-struck and illegible.

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ح

Points — فمن — الاسلام — من الخاسرين — امير المومنين بسم — الرحمن — ضرب — فاس

(Twice pierced.)

N 1·0, Wt. 59·2

13

Murseeyeh, year 505 بمرسية سنة خمس وخمس مايه

Same as (10):

but بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Above obv., annulet between pellets; points at either extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ▲ ▲

Points امير المومنين — بسم — ضرب — بمرسه سنه خمس وخمس

N ·95, Wt. 62·5

14

El-Mereeyeh, year 506 الدير (*sic*) بالمرية سنة ست وخمس مائة

Same as (10):

but بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Nothing above obv.; beneath rev., ٥ over semicircular ornament.

Ornament before اله

Points علي — يوسف — ضرب هذ الدير (*sic*) — سنه ست وخمس

(Pierced.)

N 1·0, Wt. 62·3

15

Medeenet El-Mereeyeh, year 508 بمدينة المرية سنة ثمان وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

بن instead of ابن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ٥ ح ٥

Points امير المسلمين — وهو في — امير المومنين — ضرب — ثمان

N 1·0, Wt. 60·8

16

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 510 باشبيلية سنة عشر وخمس مائة

Same as (10):

but first lines of obv. area, الله لا اله الا

بن instead of ابن

Above rev., pellet.

Beneath rev., باشر between pellets.

Point يوسف

N 1·0, Wt. 63·4

17

باغمات سنة احدى عشر (*sic*) وخمس مائة Aghmát, year 511

Same as (10):

بن instead of ابن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ⊰

Points علي بن يوسف — غمر — في الاخرة — الخاشرين — امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات — عشر وخمس مايٮه

Pl. I. *N* 1·0, Wt. 63·9

18

بتلمسان عام احد عشر وخمس مائة Tilimsán, year 511

Same as (10):

Above obv. and rev., annulet.

Beneath rev., ∴ ⊰ ∴

At end of rev. margin, ٮكك; and similar ornament nearly effaced at end of obv. margin.

(هذ for هاذ)

(فلن يقبل منه imperfectly written.)

No points but those recorded above.

N ·95, Wt. 61·7

19

باغرناطة عام خمس عشر وخمسمائة (*sic*) Aghranáṭah, year 515

Same as (10):

بن instead of ابن

Above obv., مـــا

Beneath rev., لـــك

Points الخاسرين — امير المومنين — هذ

N 1·0, Wt. 61·7

20

باغمات سنة خمس عشرة وخمس مائة Aghmát, year 515

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev. كر

Points علي بن يوسف — غمر — نعبل — في الاخرة — الخاسرين — امير المومنين — ضرب — باغمات — خمس عشره وخمس مايه

(Pierced.)

N 1·05, Wt. 63·4

21

باغرناطة سنة ست عشرة وخمسمائة Aghranáṭah, year 516

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., ما

Beneath rev., لكـ

Points الخاسرين — المومنين

N 1·0, Wt. 60·8

22

باشبيلية سنة سبع عشرة وخمس ما Ishbeeleeyeh, year 517 (*sic*)

Same as (16):

but nothing above rev., beneath, لكـ

Point يوسف

N ·95, Wt. 54·2

23

باشبيلية سنة ثمان عشرة وخمس مائة Ishbeeleeyeh, year 518

Same as (22):

(Obv. margin ends الخاسر)

Point يوسف

N 1·0, Wt. 60·0

24

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 519 باشبيلية سنة تسع عشرة وخمس مائة

Same as (16):

but no pellets on rev.

Point يوسف

N 1·0, Wt. 60·8

25

Same as (24):

but هذا الدينار for the first and last time in this series.

Point يوسف

N 1·0, Wt. 61·8

26

El-Mereeyeh, year 519 بالمرية عام تسعة عشر وخمسمائة

Same as (10).

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., م

Points الاسلام — المومنين

N ·95, Wt. 61·9

27

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 520 باشبيلية سنة عشرين وخمس مائة

Same as (16).

Point يوسف

N ·95, Wt. 61·3

28

El-Mereeyeh, year 520 بالمرية عام عشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

but بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., م

Points يوسف — المومنين

N 1·0, Wt. 60·3

29

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 521 باشبيلية سنة احدى وعشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (16):

but no pellet above rev.

Point يوسف

PL. I. *N* 1·0, Wt. 62·7

30

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 522 باشبيلية عام اثنين وعشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

but بن يوسف omitted; in place thereof,

ولى عهده الامير

سير

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., باشر د o

Points سير

N 1·0, Wt. 63·2

31

El-Mereeyeh, year 522 بالمرية عام اثنين وعشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., مر, beneath which, outside circle, ٨

(Too many strokes to الخاسرين.)

Points يوسف — الحاسس‌ن — المومنين

N 1·0, Wt. 63·3

32

Aghranáṭah, year 522 بسم الله امر بضرب هذ الدينار فى اغرناطة عام اثنين وعشرين وخمس مائة

Same as (10):

but بن for ابن

Above obv., annulet between pellets:

beneath, dotted curve.

Beneath rev., لله

In space between area and margin,

Above, وزن

Beneath, قدير

Points يوسف — الحاسرين — امير المومنين — وزن قدير — ضرب — اغرناطه — اثنين وعشرين وخمس

Pl. I. *Æ* 1·0, Wt. 61·6

33

Aghranáṭah, year 523 بسم الله امر بضرب هذ الدينار فى اغرناطة عام ثلاثة وعشرين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area

. o .

لا اله الا الله محمد
رسول الله صلى الله
عليه امير المسلمين
علي بن يوسف

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area

الامام
عبد الله
امير المومنين
الامير سير

لله

Points المسلمين — يوسف — فمن — الحاسرين — الامير سير — امر بضرب — عشرين وخمسمائه

Æ 1·0, Wt. 61·2

34

El-Mereeyeh, year 523 بالمرية سنة ثلاث وعشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

but Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن يو
سف ولى عهده
الامير سير

Beneath rev., م; beneath which, outside circle, ه
(Too many strokes to الخاسرين)

Points ثلاث — المومنين — (*sic*) الحاسنسرس — الامير سير

(Pierced so as to efface ع of عشرين)

Æ 1·0, Wt. 59·2

35

El-Mereeyeh, year 524 بالمرية سنة اربع وعشرين وخمسمائة

Same as (34).

(الحاسنسرس as on 34).

Points ضرب — امير المومنين — الحاسنسرس — الامير سير
— اربع

Æ 1·0, Wt. 59·6

36

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 525 باشبيلية سنة خمس وعشرين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن
يوسف ولى عهده
الامير سير

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath, باشر د o

No points.

Æ 1·0, Wt. 60·8

37

El-Mereeyeh, year 530 بالمرية عام ثلاثين وخمسمائة

Obv. as on (36), without the pellets beneath.

Rev. as on (34): but a point between م and ه (ت)

Points لاميرسير — المومنين — هذ — ثلاثين وخمسمائه

Æ 1·0, Wt. 60·3

38

Nool-Lamṭah, year 531 بنول‌لمطة سنة احدا (*sic*) وثلاثين (*sic*) وخمس ه

Obv. as on (36), without pellets beneath; margin ends الخا

Rev. as on (10): beneath, ك between two fleurs-de-lys springing from border.

Points الاميز سير — امير المومنين — ضرب

Pl. I. *Æ* 1·0, Wt. 63·9

39

Aghmát, year 533 باغمات سنة ثلث وثلاثين وخمس مة

Obv. Area ⊙

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن
يوسف والامير
تاشفين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath ك

Points تاشفين — فمن يسع غير — ديا — في الاخره من الخاسرين — امير المومنين — بسم — ضرب — الدينار باغمات سنه — ثلاثين وخمس ميه

(Twice pierced.)

Æ 1·0, Wt. 58·7

40

El-Mereeyeh, year 533 بالمرية عام ثلث (*sic*) وثلثين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن
يوسف ولى عهده
الامير تاشفين
∴

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath م (without ه).

Points تلت — المومنين — الامير ناصر

Æ 1·0, Wt. 62·8

41

Nool-Lamṭah, year [5]33 (*sic*) وثلاثين و (؟) بنول لمطة سنة ثلاثة

Obv. as on (40): but الامير omitted before تاشفين (without ∴).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath ح

Points ناصر — امير المومنين

Æ 1·0, Wt. 56·3

42

Medeenet Fás, year 534 بمدينة فاس عام اربع (*sic*) وثلثين وخمسة م (*sic*)

Obv. Area o o o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على
ولى عهده الامير
تاشفين

o ح o

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): above, annulet; beneath, o ح o

Points ضرب هذ — امير المومنين — الحاشرين — فى — الاسلام

— بمدينه فاس — خمسه

(Pierced.)

Æ 1·05, Wt. 62·5

43

Medeenet Tilimsán, year 535 بمدينة تلمسان عام خمسة وثلاثين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area as on (40): but ◦ ⊙ ◦ above and . ⊙ . beneath.

⊙ on either side of first line.

Margin as on (10), preceded by بسم الله

Rev. as on (10): beneath, ك

(Pierced)

Æ 1·0, Wt. 63·8

44

El-Mereeyeh, year 535 بالمرية عام خمسة وثلثين وخمسمائة

Same as (34):

but تاشفين instead of سير on obv.; and on rev. no ٥

Points بسم — الامير ناصبين

(Twice pierced.)

Æ 1·05, Wt. 63·4

45

Medeenet Fás, year 536 بمدينة فاس عام ستة وثلاثين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

الا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين على بن
يوسف ولى عهده
الامير تاشفين

Margin as on (10), but beginning امنت بالله ومن يبتغ

Rev. Area

الامام
عبد الله
العباسى
امير المومنين

٥ك

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عودكياالله ضرب

Points امنت بالله ومْن — عير — يغْل — في — مْن — امير المومنين — بسم — الرحمْ عودكياالله ضرب هد الديار — فاْس — وثلاثين وخمسْ

Pl. I. Æ 1·05, Wt. 63·7

46

Marrákush, year 537 وثلاثين وخمس مائة (*sic*) بمراكش عام سبع

Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله صلى الله
عليه وسلم امير المسلمين
على بن يوسف ولى عهده
الامير تاشفين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area الامام
عبد
الله
امير المومنين العبا
كر سى

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

Points ناصر — المومنين — الرحمن — ضرب — بمراكش
وخمس مائه

N 1·0, Wt. 63·7

SILVER.

Without Date.

A. FIRST SIZE.*

With Mint.

47

Ishbeeleeyeh, no date.

Obv. لا اله لا الله
صلوات الله
عليه

Above, ornament between annulets.

In semi-circle round lower part of area, inverted, محمد عبد
الله ورسوله

---

* There are three sizes of silver coins found in the Murábiṭ series. The first is used only by 'Alee, and has a diameter of ·6. The second is the commonest size, average diameter ·45. The third is rarer, average diameter ·3.

Rev. بالله
امـــــير
المسلمين
على

Above, forming curve, يستعين

Beneath, forming corresponding curve, اشبيلية

Points, صلوات — عليه — يستعين

Pl. I. Æ ·6, Wt. 13·0

48

Same mint.

Obv. ∴ الله ∴
لا الـــه الا
محمد رسول
∴ الله ∴

In semi-circle beneath, not inverted, صلوات الله عليه وعلى اله ؟

Rev. as on (47).

No points.

Æ ·6, Wt. 12·5

B. SECOND SIZE.

Without Mint.

1. *With name of 'Alee only.*

49

Obv. o
لا الـه الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Rev. الـــولى الله
امـــــير
المسلمين
على

Pl. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 14·3

2. *With names of 'Alee and of the Ameer Seer.*

50

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير سير

Above and beneath, ornament.

Rev. امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف

Above and beneath, ornament.

PL. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 14·9

51

Same as (50).

(GILT) Æ ·4, Wt. 11·0

52

Obv. as on (50) : but star above, no ornament beneath.

Rev. امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف

Points الامير سير — علي بن يوسف

Æ ·4, Wt. 14·9

53

Obv. · الله ·
لا اله الا
محمد رسول
الله

Rev. على
امير
المسلمين
والامير
سير

Æ ·45, Wt. 15·7

3. *With names of 'Alee and the Ameer Táshifeen.*

54

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تا
شفين

Rev. ج
امير
المسلمين
ناصر الدين
على

Æ ·45, Wt. 14·8

55

Same as (54).

Æ ·45, Wt. 11·5

56

Obv. o
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تاشفين

Rev. امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف
Above, ornament.
Beneath, ⁂ ⊃ ⁂

Æ ·45, Wt. 14·2

57

Same as (56).

Annulet beneath as well as above obv.

Ornaments varied on rev., and points علي بن يوسف

Æ ·5, Wt. 14·3

58

Obv.

الله
لا الـــه الا
محمد رسول
الـــله الامير
تاشفين

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف
يوسف Point

AR '45, Wt. 14·7

59

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تاشفين
o * o

Rev.

o o
الله ولى
امير المسلمين
على o
o ✠ o

AR '45, Wt. 14·3

60

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تاشفين

Rev. امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف

Points الامير ناشفين — امير المسلمن — الدين

(This and the following five coins are written in flowing Naskhee: all the rest of the Murábiṭ coins are in more or less strict Koofee.)

Pl. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 15·1

61, 62

Same as (60).

Points varied.

Æ ·45, Wt. 13·7
Æ ·45, Wt. 14·7

C. THIRD SIZE.

Without Mint.

63

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله

Rev. الامير على
ولى عهده تا
شفين

Pl. I. Æ ·3, Wt. 4·2

64, 65

Same as (63).

Æ ·3, Wt. 3·7
Æ ·3, Wt. 3·7

COPPER.

66

Gharnáṭah.

Obv. Area

ש ..
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
عح ٧

Margin uncertain.

Rev. Area

ש ..
امير المسلمين
على بن يوسف
عح ٧

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بمدينة غرنطة

Point يوسف

Æ ·9

67

Same:

but ornaments varied above and beneath obv. and rev., and star in centre of each face.

Æ ·95

IV.—TÁSHIFEEN IBN 'ALEE.

GOLD.

68

Medeenet Fás, year 539 بمدينة فاس عام تسعة وثلاثين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
امير المسلمين تاشفين
ابن علي ولي عهده
الامير ابرهيم

✡

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area الامام

عبد
الله
امير المومنين العبا
سى
o ✡ o

Points الامير ابرهيم — امير — صربْ — فاسْ — حمسْ

Æ 1·05 Wt. 63·9

69

El-Mereeyeh, year 539 بالمرية سنة تسع وثلثين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area o

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله امير
المسلمين وناصر الدين
تاشفين بن علي ولي عهد
ه الامير ابراهيم

ع

Margin as on (1) preceded by بسم الله

Rev. Area as on (68): but beneath ر instead of ك, and no annulets.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

Points الامير ابراهيم — امير المومنين — ضرب

(Pierced.)

Æ 1·05, Wt. 63·1

70

Ishbeeleeyeh, year 540 باشبيلية عام اربعين وخمس مائة

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله صلى الله

عليه وسلم تسليما امير

المسلمين تاشفين بن على

ولى عهده الامير

ابرهيم

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area الامام

عبد

الله

امير المومنين

العباسى

ك

Beneath, ornament.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

N points.

Pl. I. *Æ* 1·05, Wt. 63·7

SILVER.

SECOND SIZE.

(*Koofee Character.*)

Without Mint or Date.

71

Obv. o

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

الامير ابراهيم

Rev. ع ٭ م

امير المسلمين

وناصر الدين

تاشفين بن على

Points الامير ابراهيم — ناصر دين على

Pl. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 14·9

72

Same as (71):

but no points beneath على

Æ ·45, Wt. 15·0

(*Naskhee Character.*)

73

Obv. لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

Rev. امير

المسلمين

ناصر الدين

تاشفين

بن على

Points رسول الله — المسلمن — الدين

Pl. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 14·3

74

Same as (73).

Points varied.

Æ ·45, Wt. 14·4

THIRD SIZE.

(*Koofee Character.*)

75

Obv. as on (73).

Rev. [امي]ر المسلمين

[تا]شـــفـــيـــن

[بن] على

Points المْسْلمنْ

Æ ·3, Wt. 3·3

76

Obv. الامير

Rev. o تا o

شـــفـــيـــن

o

Points الاميْر

·Pl. I. Æ ·25, Wt. 1·8

77

Same as (76):

ا

Points الاميْر — سْفيں

Æ ·3, Wt. 1·8

VI.—ISḤÁḲ IBN 'ALEE.

SILVER.

SECOND SIZE.

(*Koofee Character.*)

Without Mint or date.

78

Obv. الا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
Beneath, ornament.

Rev. المسلمين
امير
ناصر الدين
اسحاق بن على
No points.

Pl. I. Æ ·45, Wt. 14·3

79

Same as (78).

Æ ·45; Wt. 13·8

(*Naskhee Character.*)

With Mint.

80

Ḳurṭubah.

Obv. ٥
الا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
قرطبة

Rev. ٥
امير
المسلمين
ناصر الدين اسحاق
ابن على
Points المسلمين — اسحاق

Æ ·45, Wt. 14·6

YAḤYÁ IBN GHÁNEEYEH.*

GOLD.

81

Medeenet Ḳurṭubah, year 542 (*sic*) بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنين واربعين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

. الله .

لا الـــــــــــه الا

محـــمـــد رسول الـــله

الامر برحم امرا المسلمين

بـــنـــى تـــاشـــفـــين

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الامام

عـــبـــد

الله العباسى

امير المومنين

لكه

Above, outside circle, .·.

Points باسمن — المومنين

Pl. I. *A* 1·05, Wt. 63·1

* Concerning Yaḥyá ibn Gháneeyeh, a chief of the race of Ibn-Táshifeen, who proclaimed himself king at Cordova in 541 and retained his kingdom till the invasion of Spain by the Muwaḥḥids in 542, see El-Makkari, tr. Gayangos, ii. 310.

UNCERTAIN.

GOLD.

82

No mint, year 546 هاذا الدينار عام ستة واربعين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه
· وعلي الـــه ·

Margin-as on (1) : preceded by بسم الله

Rev. Area as on (1): above and beneath, ornament, pellets on either side of الامام

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمٰن الرحيم ضرب

Points بسم الله ومن يتبع غير — دينا — يعمل — في الاخرة — امير المومنين — بسم — ضرب — الدينار — ستة واربعين

AV 1·05, Wt. 62·4

SILVER.

THIRD SIZE.

83

Without Mint or Date.

Obv. محمد
رسول الله

Rev. ✠

Point ✠

AR ·35, Wt. 6·1

EL-MUWAḤḤIDEEN.

(*ALMOHADES.*)

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-El-Mu-min	524	1130
II.	Aboo-Yaaḳoob Yoosuf	558	1163
III.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaaḳoob El-Manṣoor . .	580	1184
IV.	Moḥammad En-Náṣir	595	1199
V.	Aboo-Yaaḳoob Yoosuf El-Mustanṣir .	611	1214
VI.	'Abd-El-Wáḥid El-Makhlooa . . .	620	1224
VII.	Aboo-Moḥammad 'Abd-Allah El-'Ádil .	621	1224
VIII.	Yaḥyá	624	1227
IX.	Abu-l-'Olá Idrees El-Ma-moon . . .	626	1229
X.	'Abd-El-Wáḥid Er-Rasheed . . .	630	1232
XI.	Abu-l-Ḥasan 'Alee Es-Sa'eed El-Moatadid	640	1242
XII.	Aboo-Ḥafṣ 'Omar El-Murtadá . .	646	1248
XIII.	Abu-l-'Olá Aboo-Debboos El-Wáthiḳ .	665	1266
	Conquered by the Benee-Mereen .	667	1269

I.—'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

GOLD.

84

Sebteh, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Beneath, in space between second and third squares, very small, سبتة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

o بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | o صلى الله على محمد o | o واله
الطيبين o | o الطاهرين o

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام
الامة القائم
بامر الله

Beneath, in space between squares (as obv.), سبتة

Margin (as obv.) | o ابو محمد عبد o | o المومن ابن على o
o امير المومنين o | o الحمد لله رب العلمين o

Tail of م of بسم brought through square.

Points لا الهْ — اللهْ محمدْ رسَول — بسْمِ اللهَ — والهْ الطيَبين
الطاهِرين — سبتة — المَهدّى امَامْ الامهْ — بامز — ابُو محمد
عبد — اميز المومنين

PL. II. *N* ·8, Wt. 35·2

85

Sebteh, no year.

Same as (84):

but سبتة only on rev.

Points: obv. as on (84): but رسْول and طيبيين; and annulet over اله ornamented.

Rev. المهْدّى امامْ الامهْ القائم بامْر الله. — ابو محمد عبدْ
المومن ابنْ علىّ اميرْ المومنين — لله — العَلمين

N ·8, Wt. 33·4

86

No mint or date.

Same as (84):

but without سبتة;

العلمين instead of العالمين, and ابن على instead of بن على

No annulets beneath rev. area.

Points — الله — اللهُ محمدٌ — علي — الهُ الطسن الطاهرين

المهدى امامُ الامة القائم بامْر — ابو محمدٌ — بن على امْر

المومنين — العالمين

N ·8, Wt. 35·5

87

No mint or date.

Same as (86):

but o ▽ o between squares beneath obv. and rev. areas.

Points: obv. as on (86), but الطبسْ الطاهرين

rev. المهدْى امامٌ — بامرْ — بن — المومنين — العالمين

N ·8, Wt. 35·3

88

Quarter-deenár.

No mint or date.

Obv. Area as on (84).

Margin o بسم الله | . الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد

| خاتم النبيين ·

Rev. Area المهدى

خليفة الله

• · o · •

Margin as on (84) (العلمين and بن على)

Ornament over المهدى

Points الهُ — بسْم — علي — حاتم النبس — المهْدى خليفته

اللهُ — علي

Pl. II. *N* ·6, Wt. 18·0

(For a silver coin (88*a*) of 'Abd-El-Mu-min see p. 45.)

II.—ABOO-YAAḲOOB YOOSUF I.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

89

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدى امام الامة
o o

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والهكم | o اله واحد o | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) القائم بامر الله
الخليفة ابو محمد
عبد المومن بن على
امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) الامير الاجل | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن
| امير المومنين

Points بسم — محمّد — اللهْ المهدْى — الامهْ — الرحمن الرحيم
— القائم بامْر اللهْ الخليفة ابو محمد عبْد المومن بن علىّ امير
المومنين — الامْيز الاجل ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امير المومنين

Pl. II. *N* ·85, Wt. 35·9

90

Same as (89):

but rev. margin امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن
امير المومنين

Two annulets beneath rev., at right side.

Points محمّد — المهدّى — القائم بامْر — عبْد المومن بن

N ·85, Wt. 35·7

91

Same as (90):

but no annulets beneath rev.

Points الا . الله محمّد — الله المهدىّ — الفاىر — عبد المومن
بن علىّ امير المومنيّ — امتر — يعقوب يوسف

Æ ·85, Wt. 35·8

92

Same as (90):

but no annulets beneath rev.

Points بسم — الله — محمد — المهدى — الامة — الرحمن
الرحيم — الفاىر — الله — محمد عبد المومن بن علىّ امير
المومنيّ — امر المومنين — يعقوب يوسف

Pl. II. *Æ* ·85, Wt. 35·8

93

Same as (90):

but no annulets beneath rev.; instead, point at left hand side.

Points بسم — اله — الله — المهدى — الفاىر — الله — الحليفة
محمد عبد — علىّ امير المومنين — امير — يعقوب يوسف بن

Æ ·85, Wt. 35·7

94

Same as (90):

but beneath rev. • o •

Points بسم — الرحمن — الامة — الرحمن — الفاىر
بامر — الحليفة — محمد عبد المومن بن علىّ امير المومنين
— يعقوب يوسف — المومنين

Æ ·85, Wt. 35·8

95

Same as (90):

but no annulets beneath rev.

Points بسم — محمّد — اللهُ — المهدى — الامهُ — الرحمن الرحيم — القائم بامْر اللهْ الخليفة — محمد عبد المومن بن علىّ اميرُ المومنينّ — المومنين ابو يعقوب يوسف بن — المومنين

N ·85, Wt. 35·8

96

Same as (90):

but annulet beneath obv. at left side; beneath rev. • •

Points as on (95): but none to الرحمن الرحيم in obv. margin; and يعقوب in rev. margin.

(Pierced.)

N ·85, Wt. 34·2

97

Same as (90):

but obv. margin | امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | بن الخلفا الراشدين

No annulets beneath rev.

Points امنر — الخلفا الراشدين — القائم بامْر — أنو — غبد المؤمن بن علىّ امترالمومنينّ — امنر — يوسف

N ·85, Wt. 35·8

98

Same as (97):

Points بسم — المهدى — امنر — الخلفا الراشدين — القائم نامر اللهْ — عبد المؤمن — امير المومنين

Pl. II. *N* ·85, Wt. 36·0

III.—ABOO-YOOSUF YAAḲOOB EL-MANṢOOR.

GOLD.

99

Fús, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدى امام الامة
فاس

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والهكم اله واحد | لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم | وما بكم من نعمة فمن الله | وما توفيقى الا بالله

Rev. Area (as obv.) القائم بامر الله الخليفة
ابو محمد عبد المومن بن
على امير المومنين
امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
يوسف بن امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | ابو يوسف يعقوب | بن امير المومنين | بن امير المومنين

Points الهٔ واحد — هو — توفيقى — عبد — المومن — ابو يوسف

(Pierced.)

Without mint or date.

100

Same as (99).

Points الهكم — وما — توفيق — القائم — الحليفة — عبد المومن بن علي امير المومنين — ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امير — ابو يوسف

(Pierced.)

N 1·1, Wt. 70·6

101

Same as (99)

Points بسم — الرحمن — وحده — الله محمد رسول الله المهدي امام — قمن — توفيق — عبد المومن بن غلي امير المومنين — ابو يعقوب يوسف — امير — ابو يوسف — امير — امير

N 1·1, Wt. 70·6

102

Same as (99) :

but بن transferred from end of second to beginning of third line of rev.

(Style of character more formal.)

Points — على امير المومنين امير المومنين — امير المومنن يعقوب بن امير المومنن بن امير المومنن

Pl. II. *N* 1·15, Wt. 68·6

103

Same as (102).

Points رسول — نعمة — الحليفة — المومن — المومنين امير المومنن ابو يعقوب — المومنن — امير المومنين ابو يوسف يعقوب بن امير المومنن بن امير المومنن

R 1·15, Wt. 71·2

IV.—MOḤAMMAD EN-NÁṢIR.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

104

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدى امام الامة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

امير المومنين | ابو عبد الله محمد | ابن الخليفة (*sic*) الراشدين |

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام الامة
القائم بامر الله
الخليفة الامام
ابو محمد عبد المومن
ابن على امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن الخليفة

Star of five rays over الامة on rev. area.

Ornament across المومنين and across يوسف in rev. margin.

Annulet over بسم. No points.

Pl. II. *N* 1·3, Wt. 71·6

105

Same as (104):

but on obv. margin (*sic*) ابن الخلفاين instead of ابن الخليفة

No star or ornaments.

Points — بسم — الرحيم — الا الله — رسول — امير المومنن — عبد — الخلفاس الراشدس — الفاىم — ابن على — المومنيں — امير المومنيں ·ابو يعقوب ·يوسف· ·ابں الخلىفه

(Barbarous.)

N 1·3, Wt. 71·6

IX.—IDREES EL-MA-MOON.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

106

Obv. Area

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدى امام الامة

Margin الجاهد المامون | امير المومنين ابو العلى | ادريس بن المنصور امير المومنين | بن الخليفتين اميرى المومنين

Rev. Area.

القاىم بامر الله الخليفة
ابو محمد عبد المومن بن على
امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
يوسف بن امير المومنين
امير المومنين ابو يوسف
يعقوب بن الخليفتين

Margin امير المومنين ابو عبد الله | محمد بن امير المومنين | امير المومنين ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن الخلفا الراشدين

Points بسم — الخليفتس — ابو يوسف

Pl. II. *N* 1·15, Wt. 68·8

X.—'ABD-EL-WÁḤID ER-RASHEED.

GOLD.

107

Without mint or date.

Obv. Area as on (106) : but omitting third line ; five annulets beneath.

Margin امير المومنين الرشيد | ابو محمد عبد الواحد | بن امير المومنين المامون | ابى العلى بن امير المومنين المنصور

Rev. Area
القائم بامر الله الخليفة
ابو محمد عبد المومن بن على
امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
امير المومنين ابو يوسف
ابن الخلفا الراشدين

Margin الجاهد فى سبيل الله | امير المومنين | المامون ابو العلى | بن الخلفا الراشدين

Points بسْم الله الرحْمن الرحيمْ صلى — الا الْله — الامْه — امير المومنن الرسيد — امير المومنن المامون — الحلفة — امر المومسن ابو يعقوب اميْر المومسن ابو يوسْف ابن الحلفا الراسدين — المامون

Pl. II. *A* 1·15, Wt. 71·1

XII.—ABOO-ḤAFṢ 'OMAR EL-MURTAḌÁ.

GOLD.

Medeenet-Sebteh, no date.

108

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
مدينة سبتة ٥

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,
امير المومنين المومن | بالله المرتضى ابو حفص | ابن الامير الظاهر ابى | ابرهيم بن الخليفتين

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام الامة
القائم بامر الله
الخليفة الامام
ابو محمد عبد المومن
ابن على امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن الخليفة

Points بسم — امير — المومن — المرتضى — ابن الامير الظاهر ابرهيم — الخليفس — المهدى — القائم — عبد المومن — امر — امير — ابو يعقوب يوسف ابن الخليفه

Pl. II. *N* 1·15, Wt. 71·3

109

Same as (108):

but مدينة o سبتة

Points الا الله — المومن . — المرتضى — امر — .ابو يعقوب يوسف .ابن

N 1·15, Wt. 71·3

110

Same as (108):

but مدينة سبتة shifted more to right hand side, and no annulet.

Points بسم — الله — .امير — المومن — المرتصى — .ابن .ابرهم بن الخليفتس — امر — يعقوب يوسف .ابن الخليفه.

N 1·2, Wt. 71·7

111

Same as (108):

but سبتة مدينة with no annulet.

Points بسم — الا الله محمد — o امر المومن المومن — o ابن — o ابرهم — المهدى — المومن — o امير — o ابو يعقوب يوسف o ابن الخليفه

N 1·15, Wt. 71·7

Sebteh, no date.

112

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, سبتة (without مدينة) and no annulet.

Points بسم — الله — الحليفيين — المهدى — القائم — عبد — امير المومنين .ابو يعقوب يوسف .ابن الخليفه

N 1·1, Wt. 70·7

113

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, سبتة between annulets:

واله omitted.

Obv. Margin امير المومنين المرتضى لامر | الله ابو حفص بن الامير | الظاهر ابى ابرهيم | ابن الخليفتين

Points — بسم — صلى الله — الـه — حفص — المهدى القائم — امر — يعقوب يوسف

N 1·15, Wt. 71·0

Sijilmáseh, no date.

114

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, • سجلماسة; no annulet.

Points — الله — المومن — المرتضى — ابرهم — المهدى الغائم نامر اللهِ — امنر — اميرْ — .ابو يعقوب يوسفْ

N 1·2, Wt. 70·6

Without mint or date.

115

Same as (108):

but instead of mint-name and annulet beneath obv., three annulets towards right side.

(ابن instead of بن, ابرهيم instead of ابراهيم)

Points بسم — والحمد — الله — .امر — .بالله — المرتضى — .ابن — ابراهم — الخليفتين — الغايم بامر الله الخليفه الامام — عبد المومن ابن على امير المومنين — o اميرْ المومنين . o ابو يعقوب يوسفْ o ابن الخليفه .

N 1·2, Wt. 71·7

116

Same as (108)

but beneath obv. area, no mint, but two annulets,

and obv. margin امير المومنين المرتضى لامر | الله ابو حفص بن الامير | الظاهر ابى ابرهيم | ابن الخليفتين

Points — بسْم — الـــه — الحليفتن — المهْدى — القائم — المومن — امرْ — .امرْ المومس — يعقوب يوسفْ .ابن

N 1·15, Wt. 68·9

117

Same as (116) : no annulets;

but obv. margin divided thus—

امير المومنين المرتضى | لامر الله ابو حفص بن | الامير الظاهر ابى | ابرهيم ابن الخليفتين

Points الـــه — المهْدى — القائم — المومن — امرْ — يعقوب يوسفْ

N 1·2, Wt. 71·3

XIII.—ABU-L-'OLÁ EL-WÁTHIḲ.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

118

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, six annulets instead of annulet and mint-name ;

and obv. margin امير المومنين الواثق | بالله ابو العلى ابن سيد ابى عبد الله ابن | سيد ابى حفص بن الخليفة

Ornament over الـــله in fourth line of obv.

Points — بسْم — الرحمْ — محمد رسْول — o امرْ — بالله ابوْ غبْد — سند — القائمْ — الخليفه الامامْ — o امرْ المومس . o ابو يعْقوب . — .يوسفْ ابن الخليفه o

N 1·2, Wt. 71·3

119

Same as (118):

but annulet instead of ornament over الله

Points بسم — الله — o امر المومنن — . بالله ابو العلى — o امر — o ابو يعقوب يوسف — o ابن

(Barbarous.)

Æ 1·2, Wt. 71·5

120

Same as (119):

but beneath obv. area, · o · · o

and in obv. margin سيدنا in both cases instead of سيد

Points — بسم — الله — o امر المومنن — الحليفه — المهدى — العايم — الحليفه — عبد المومن — امر المومنن — oامير المومنس o ابو يعقوب يوسف o ابن الحليفة

Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt. 70·7

SILVER OF 'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

88*a*

Without mint or date.

Obv. within double square, الحمد لله

ربـــــــا

العالمين

In spaces outside square, ٥٠ ٢ ٥٠

Rev. (as obv.) ابو محمد عبد

المومن بن على

امير المومنين

In spaces outside square · o ·

Pl. II. Æ ·7, Wt. 22·7

SILVER WITHOUT NAMES.

SQUARE SHAPE.

A. With mint-names.

BEJÁYEH.

121

Obv. لا اله الا الله
الامر كله لله
لا قوة الا بالله
بجاية o

Rev. الله ربنا
محمد رسولنا
المهدى امامنا

Various points and ornaments.*

Pl. III. Æ ·55,† Wt. 23·8

TILIMSÁN.

122

Same as (121):
but beneath obv., تلمسان o
(Double-struck).

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·8

123

Similar to (122).

Pl. III. Æ ·55, Wt. 23·3

124

Same as (121):
but beneath obv., o تلمسان o

Æ ·55, Wt. 22·8

TOONIS.

125‡

Same as (121):
but beneath obv., نس . تو

Pl. III. Æ ·65, Wt. 21·9

* This applies to the whole series of square silver coins, which are plentifully sprinkled with ornaments and points, of which a sufficient representation is given on Pl. III.

† These square coins are measured by the longer side of the square if the square is not perfect.

‡ Nos. 125 and 126 are written in ornamented Koofee.

126

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., تو نس

Æ ·6, Wt. 21·5

DÁNIYEH.

127

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., o دانية o

Pl. III. Æ ·55, Wt. 23·6

128

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., ⊙ دانية

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·3

SEBTEH.

129

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., سبتة ⊙

Pl. III. Æ ·75, Wt. 20·8

FÁS.

130

Same as (121)

but beneath obv., فاس · o

Pl. III. Æ ·6, Wt. 23·2

131

Same:

but beneath rev., · · o ·

Æ ·6, Wt. 23·5

132, 133

Same, without annulet or point beneath obv.

Æ ·55, Wt. 22·6

Æ ·55, Wt. 22·1

MARRÁKUSH.

134

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., o مراكش o

Pl. III. Æ ·55, Wt. 23·5

MURSIYEH.

135

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., مرسية . o .

Pl. III. Æ ·6, Wt. 24·3

*B. Without mint-names.**

a. Koofee Inscriptions.

136

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name.

Pl. III. Æ ·6, Wt. 23·0

137, 138, 139

Similar.

Æ ·6, Wt. 23·7
Æ ·6, Wt. 22·8
Æ ·6, Wt. 23·7

140

Similar.

beneath obv., •

(Highly ornamented Koofee, in the Toonis style.)

Pl. III. Æ ·6, Wt. 23·7

b. Naskhee Inscriptions.

141

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name;

beneath obv., · o · · o ·

Pl. III. Æ ·55, Wt. 23·7

142, 143

Similar:

beneath obv. and rev., · o · · o ·

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·7
Æ ·55, Wt. 23·8

144, 145, 146

Similar to (142):

but larger, and no points or annulets beneath rev.

Pl. III. Æ ·6, Wt. 22·2
Pl. III. Æ ·75, Wt. 20·7
Æ ·65, Wt. 20·9

* The following twenty-three coins differ from one another in points, ornaments, or style of inscription: examples of which are seen on Pl. III.

147

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · · o ·

beneath rev., o · o

Æ ·6, Wt. 23·7

147 *a*

Similar:

beneath rev., nothing.

Æ ·6, Wt. 23·0

148

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · o ·

Æ ·6, Wt. 23·6

149

Similar:

beneath obv., o · o o

beneath rev., · o · · o ·

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·8

150

Similar:

beneath obv., · o · ∴

beneath rev., ∴

Æ ·7, Wt. 21·1

151

Similar:

beneath obv., · o o

beneath rev., o ·

Æ ·55, Wt. 16·1

152

Similar:

beneath obv., · ·

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·7

153

Similar:

beneath obv., ·

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·0

154

Similar:

nothing beneath obv. or rev.

Æ ·55, Wt. 23·7

155

Similar:

beneath rev., ...

Æ ·6, Wt. 22·2

156

Similar:

beneath obv., ornaments;

beneath rev., • • and ornament.

Æ ·55, Wt. 20·7

157

Similar.

Æ ·5, Wt. 22·2

157 *a*

Obv. الامر كله
لله لا قوة
الا بالله

Rev. الحمد لله
رب
العالمين

Pl. III. Æ ·5, Wt. 12.

BENEE ḤAFṢ.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yaḥyá I. . . .	625	1228
II.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad I. El-Mustanṣir ibn Abee-Zekeryá I. . .	647	1249
III.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yaḥyá II. El-Wáthiḳ ibn El-Mustanṣir	675	1277
IV.	Aboo-Isḥáḳ Ibráheem I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	678	1279
V.	Aboo-Ḥafṣ 'Omar I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	683	1284
VI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad Aboo-Aseedeh El-Mustanṣir ibn El-Wáthiḳ	694	1295
VII.	Aboo-Bekr Esh-Shedeed	709	1309
VIII.	Abu-l-Baḳá Khálid I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá	709	1309
IX.	Aboo-Yaḥyá Zekeryá ibn Aḥmad ibn Moḥammad El-Liḥyánee . .	711	1311
X.	Aboo-Ḍarbeh Moḥammad El-Mustanṣir ibn Zekeryá.	717	1317
XI.	Aboo-Yaḥyá Aboo-Bekr El-Mutawekkil ibn Zekeryá	718	1318
XII.	Aboo-Ḥafṣ 'Omar II. ibn Abee-Yaḥyá .	747	1346
	[Mereenee occupation	747	1346
XIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad I. El-Faḍl ibn Abee-Yaḥyá	750	1349
XIV.	Aboo-Isḥáḳ Ibráheem II. El-Mustanṣir ibn Abee-Yaḥyá	751	1350
XV.	Abu-l-Baḳá Khálid II. ibn Ibráheem .	770	1368
XVI.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad II. El-Mustanṣir ibn Moḥamnad ibn Abee-Yaḥyá .	772	1370
XVII.	Aboo-Fáris 'Azooz 'Abd-El-'Azeez ibn Aḥmad	796	1394
XVIII.	Moḥammad El-Muntaṣir ibn El-Manṣoor ibn Abee-Fáris	837	1433
XIX.	Aboo-'Amr 'Othmán ibn Moḥammad .	839	1435
XX.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yaḥyá III. ibn El-Mes'ood ibn 'Othmán . . .	893	1488
XXI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad II. ibn El-Ḥasan ibn El-Mes'ood . . .	899	1493
XXII.	El-Ḥasan ibn Abee-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad	932	1525
	[Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa* . .	935	1528

* This is virtually the end of the dynasty of the Benee-Ḥafṣ and the beginning of the 'Othmánlee supremacy in Tunis. Charles V. endeavoured to restore the Benee-Ḥafṣ, but the two sovereigns thus reinstated, Aḥmad and Moḥammad, sons of El-Ḥasan, soon yielded to the Turkish power.

BENEE HAFS.*

I.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAḤYÁ I.

GOLD.

158

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | وعلى اله |
وسلم تسليما

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام
الامة القائم
بامر الله

Margin (as obv.) الامير الاجل | ابو زكريا يحيى | بن ابى
محمد | بن ابى حفص

Ornament after على اله

PL. III. *N* ·85, Wt. 36·3

* The coins of the Benee-Ḥafṣ and Mereenees, and those following them of doubtful attribution, are covered with points in the same manner as those of the Muwaḥḥids: but they have not been recorded, since enough has been described to give a comprehensive view of the system of pointing in use in North Africa in the middle age, and the plates render further illustration unnecessary.

.159

Same :

but obv. margin بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | ابو محمد عبد المومن | بن على امر المومنين

Between second and third lines of square, on obv., on either side, o

beneath o o

at right and left sides o

on rev. same, but o o above.

(Twice pierced.)

N ·8, Wt. 35·7

II.—ABOO-'ABD-ALLAH MOḤAMMAD.

GOLD.

159 *a*

No mint or date.

Obv. Area within double square, as on (158).

Margin امنت بالله | المهدى | خليفة | الله

Rev. Area

زكريا بن
ابى محمد بن
ابى حفص

Margin* الامير الا | جل ابو عبد | الله محمد بن | الامير ابى

Pl. III. *N* ·65, Wt. 18·0

* The inscription of the rev. begins in the margin.

III.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAḤYÁ II. EL-WÁTHIḲ.

GOLD.

160

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

ابـــو زكـريـــا
يحيى ابن الامرا
الـــراشـــديـــن

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

o الواثق بالله | o المويد بفضل o | o الله امير | o المومنين

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى خليفة
الله الشكر لله
والحول والقوة بالله

Margin (as obv.) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على
سيدنا | محمد لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

PL. III. *N* 1·1, Wt. 70·5

XIV.—ABOO-ISḤÁḲ IBRÁHEEM II. EL-MUSTANṢIR.

GOLD.

161

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشكر لله
والحول والقوة بالله
المهدى [خليفة الله]

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا | محمد لا اله
الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابو اسحق ابرهيم
ابن امير المومنين
ابى يحيى ابو (*sic*) بكر

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | المستنصر | بالله المنصور
| بفضل الله

Ornaments over ابرهيم and الشكر and بفضل

Pl. III. *N* 1·15, Wt. 73·2

XVII.—ABOO-FÁRIS 'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

GOLD.

162

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشكر لله
والحول والقوة بالله
المهدى خليفة الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا | محمد واله
وسلم | لا اله الا الله

Rev. Area (as obv.) ابو فارس عبد العزيز
ابن امير المومنين
ابو العباس احمد
تونس

Margin (as obv.) . . يد . . . . | الموبد الجاهد | فى سبيل . . الله
| امير المومنين

(Pierced.)

Pl. III. *A* 1·0, Wt. 70·8

163

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area (as 162) الشكر لله
المهدى
خليفة الله

Margin (as 162) والهكم | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as 162) ابـــو فـــارس
عبـد العـزيـز
امير المومنين
تونس

Margin (as 162) [الم]ويد | بنصر الله | الجاهد فى | سبيل الله

PL. III. *N* ·75, Wt. 35·0

164

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) [ا]لشـــكـــر لـــله
والحول والقوة بالله
. . . . . .

Margin (as 162) obliterated.

Rev. Area (as 162) ابـــو فـــارس
عبـد العـزيـز
امير المومنين

Margin as (162) obliterated.

N ·55, Wt. 35·9

165

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) الـشـكـر لـــلـــه
والامر كله لله (؟)
والحمد لـــله (؟)

Margin (as 162) . . . الله | حا . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . .

Rev. Area (as 162) ابـــو فارس
عـــبـــد ا
لعزيز . . . .

Margin (as 162) . . . امير | الـومنين . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . .

PL. III. *N* ·45, Wt. 17·8

BENEE MEREEN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-El-Ḥaḳḳ	591	1195
II.	'Othmán ibn 'Abd-El-Ḥaḳḳ	614	1217
III.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-El-Ḥaḳḳ . . .	637	1239
IV.	Aboo-Yaḥyá Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Abd-El-Ḥaḳḳ	642	1244
V.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaaḳoob ibn 'Abd-El-Ḥaḳḳ	656	1258
VI.	Aboo-Yaaḳoob Yoosuf ibn Yaaḳoob .	685	1286
VII.	Aboo-Thábit 'Ámir ibn Abee-'Ámir ibn Yoosuf	706	1306
VIII.	Abu-r-Rebee' Suleymán ibn Abee-'Amr	708	1308
IX.	Abu-s-Sa'eed 'Othmán ibn Yaaḳoob .	710	1310
X.	Abu-l-Ḥasan 'Alee ibn Abee-Sa'eed . .	731	1331
XI.	Aboo-Eynán ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan . .	749	1348
XII.	Es-Sa'eed ibn Abee-Eynán . . .	759	1358
XIII.	Aboo-Sálim Ibráheem ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	760	1359
XIV.	Aboo-'Omar Táshifeen ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	762	1361
XV.	'Abd-El-Ḥaleem ibn Abee-'Alee 'Omar ibn Abee-Sa'eed	763	1361
XVI.	Aboo-Ziyán Moḥammad ibn Abee-'Abd-Er-Raḥmán ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan. .	763	1361
XVII.	'Abd-El-'Azeez ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan . .	768	1366
XVIII.	Moḥammad Es-Sa'eed ibn 'Abd-El-Azeez	774	1372
XIX.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad El-Mustanṣir (1st reign)	776	1374
	['Abd-Er-Raḥmán ibn Abee-Ifelloosin ibn Abee-'Alee 'Omar contemporaneously in Marocco . .	776 to 784	1382
XX.	Moosá ibn 'Abee-Eynán . . .	786	1384

		A.H.	A.H.
XXI.	El-Muntaṣir ibn Abi-l-'Abbás Aḥmad	786	1384
XXII.	El-Wáthiḳ Moḥammad ibn Abi-l-Faḍl ibn Abi-l-Ḥaṣan	788	1386
XXIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad (2nd reign) . .	789	1387
XXIV.	Aboo-Fáris ibn Aḥmad . . .	796	1393
[XXV.	Fáris El-Mutawekkil ?] . . .	*x*	*x*
XXVI.	Aboo-Sa'eed	811	1408
XXVII.	Sa'eed and Yaaḳoob	819	1416
XXVIII.	'Abd-Alláh	827	1423
XXIX.	Esh-Shereef	875	1470
B. Wat'as.	Sa'eed Sheykh Wat'as	875	1470
	Moḥammad ibn Sa'eed	906	1500
	Aḥmad ibn Moḥammad . . .	936	1530
	Moḥammad ibn Aḥmad	957	1550
	Conquered by Shereefs . .	957	1550

BENEE MEREEN.

XVII.—'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

GOLD.

166

Medeenet Marrákush, no date.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله

Margin, in segments, between square and outer circle,

والهكم | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الملك لله
والحمد لله
والعزة لله
والمنة لله
والشكر لله

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | مراكش عن | امر مولانا | عبد العزيز

167

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), but واله after محمد;
in margin الاللّٰه واحد (*sic*).

Rev. Area (as 166),

ضرب بمدينة فاس
عن امر عبد الله امير
المسلمين عبد العزيز
ابن الخلفا الراشدين
ايده الله ونصره

Margin (as 166) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
| شى عليم (Kur. lvii. 3.)

Pl. IV. *N* 1·25, Wt. 71·7

168

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (167), but obv. margin normal;
and first line of rev. ضرب بمدينة تلمسان

N 1·3, Wt. 67·8

169

Mint obscure.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد العزيز
امير المومنين
ايده الله
للد

Margin (as obv.) illegible.

Pl. IV. *N* ·55, Wt. 18·0

XVIII.—MOḤAMMAD ES-SA'EED.

GOLD.

170

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (167):

substituting محمد السعيد for عبد العزيز on rev. area.

N 1·25, Wt. 70·1

171

Same as (170):

but obv. marg. divided الله واحد لا | اله

and points and ornaments varied.

Pl. IV. *N* 1·2, Wt. 69·2

XIX.—ABU-L-'ABBÁS AḤMAD EL-MUSTANṢIR.

GOLD.

172

Medeenet Azemmór.

Obv. as on (166), adding والله after محمد.

In obv. area, الحمد الله (*sic*)

Rev. Area, within double circle,

عن امر عبد الله
المستنصر بالله
احمد امير المسلمين
ابن الخلفا الراشدين
ايده الله ونصره

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | بمدينة | ازمور | حرسها الله

Pl. IV. *N* 1·2, Wt. 70·3

173

Same as (172):

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | الزمور | حرسها | الله تعالى

Æ 1·25, Wt. 70·0

174

Same as (173):

but الزموار instead of الزمور

Pl. IV. Æ 1·25, Wt. 72·5

175

Same as (173):

but الزمَوار instead of الزمور

Æ 1·2, Wt. 70·1

176

Same as (173):

rev. area lowest line ايده الله تعالى instead of ايده الله ونصره

rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | ازموار | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها ؟

Æ 1·25, Wt. 72·7

177

Same as (173):

but obv. margin thus divided اله واحد لا | اله الا هو

and on rev. الزموار without ornament.

Æ 1·2, Wt. 72·7

178

Same mint.

Obv. as on (166), adding والله after محمد:

margin divided اله واحد لا | له الا هو

Rev. Area ضرب بمدينة ازموار
عن امر عبد الله
المستنصر بالله
احمد امير المسلمين
ابن الخلفا الراشدين

Margin هو الاول والا | خر والظاهر | والباطن وهو | بكل شى عليم

N 1·2, Wt. 72·8

179

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (178): omitting والله on obv.
and first line of rev., ضرب بمدينة فاس

Pl. IV. *N* 1·2, Wt. 60·5

180

Same mint.

Obv. as on (166); adding والله after محمد

Rev. Area as on (178); but بمدينة فاس instead of بمدينة ازموار, and ابن transferred to end of fourth line.

Margin divided thus: | هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل | شى عليم

N 1·25, Wt. 72·3

181

Marrákush.

Obv. Area as on (166).

Margin as *rev.* margin of (167).

Rev. Area as on (178): but first line ضرب بمراكش

Margin as *obv.* margin of (166).

(Barbarous work.)

N 1·3, Wt. 71·7

XXIV(?)—ABOO-FÁRIS.

GOLD.

182

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), adding والله after محمد

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب بمدينة فاس
غن امر عبد الله
ابى فارس اسحق ؟
امير المسلمين
المتوكل على الله

Margin as on (167).

[Bank.]

Pl. IV. *N* 1·3, Wt. 70·9

XXV(?)— FÁRIS EL-MUTAWEKKIL.

GOLD.

TYPE I.

183

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), adding والله after محمد

Rev. Area, within double square,

ضرب بمدينة
فاس عن امر عبد
الله فارس امير
المومنين المتوكل
على رب العالمين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as on (167).

N 1·15, Wt. 70·7

184

Same as (183):

Varied.

Pl. IV. *N* 1·3, Wt. 72·7

185

Same as (183):

Varied.

N 1·25, Wt. 72·0

186

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (183):

but Rev. Area, ضـــرب بـــمـــديـــنـــة
ســـجـــلـــمـــاســـة عـــن
امـر عبد الـــلـــه فـارس
امير المومنين المتوكل
عـلـى رب الـعـالـمـيـن

N 1·2, Wt. 71·3

187

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (183), omitting والله:

but Rev. Area ضـــرب بـمـديـنـة
تلمسان عن امر عبد
الـــلـــه فارس امـيـر
المومنين المتوكـل
على رب العالمين

N 1·2, Wt. 72·1

TYPE II.

188

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

الـــواحـــد الـــصـــمـــد
مـحـمـد رسـول الـــلـه
الـقـران كـلام الـــلـه
نـــعـــم القادر الـــلـه
ما لـغـر يـفـرح الـله (؟)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والهكم اله واحد | لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) ضـرب بـسـجـلـمـا
سـة عـن امـر عبد
الـــلـه فارس امـيـر
المومنين المتوكل
على رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) as on (167).

Æ 1·25, Wt. 71·8

TYPE III.

189

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا الـــه الا الـــلـه
محمد رسـول الـلـه
والمتوكل على الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as on (166).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

عبد الله المتوكل
على الله فارس
امير المومنين ايده الله

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها | الله تعالى

Æ 1·15, Wt. 70·7

190

Same as (189):

but obv. margin as on (188),

and rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها

Æ 1·2, Wt. 70·8

191

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (189):

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى

Æ 1·2, Wt. 70·3

192

Medeenet Marrákush.

Same as (189):

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | مراكش | حرسها | الله تعالى

Æ 1·2, Wt. 71·2

193

Medeenet Bejáyeh.

Same as (189):

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | بجاية | حرسها | الله تعالى

Pl. IV. *Æ* 1·15, Wt. 72·0

BENEE ZIYÁN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Yagmorasen ibn Ziyán	633	1235
II.	'Othmán ibn Yaghmorasen . . .	681	1282
III.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn 'Othmán	703	1303
IV.	Aboo-Ḥammoo Moosá I. ibn 'Othmán .	707	1307
V.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán I. .	718	1318
VI.	Aboo-Sa'eed 'Othmán / Aboo-Thábit Ez-Záïm	749	1348
VII.	Aboo-Ḥammoo Moosá II. . . .	753	1352
VIII.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán II. .	788	1386
IX.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn Moosá	796	1393

BENEE ZIYÁN.

VII.—ABOO-ḤAMMOO MOOSÁ II?

GOLD.

194

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. as on (166); adding والله after محمد

Rev. Area (as obv.) عن امر عبد الله
موسى
امير المسلمين
المتوكل على
رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | تلمسان | حرسها الله | تعالى
وامنها

Pl. V. *N* 1·3, Wt. 72·0

VIII.—ABOO-TÁSHIFEEN 'ABD-ER-RAḤMÁN II?

GOLD.

195

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحمد لله رب العلمين
والشكر لله على نعمة
والشكر الله (؟) يوم الدين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بمدينة | تلمسان | ابقاها الله تعلى | المسلمين

Rev. Area (as obv.) لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
ولا غالب الا الله
والامر كله لله
* ولا قوة الا بالله

Margin (as obv.) | امير المومنين | عبد الرحمان | ابن الخلفا | الراشدين

Pl. V. *A* 1·25, Wt. 71·0

* This last line is from Kur. xviii. 38.

UNASCRIBED MOORISH GOLD.

Without name of Prince.

196

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامر كله لله
سجلماسة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle;

والهكم | اله واحد لا | اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الملك لله وحده
لا قوة الا بالله
العظمة لله
وما النصر الا من عند الله
* العزيز الحكيم

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والبا | طن وهو بكل | شى عليم

N 1·2, Wt. 71·5

197

Fás.

Same as (196):

but واله omitted on obv. area, and فاس instead of سجلماسة and rev. margin divided والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل

N 1·2, Wt. 69·9

* The last two lines from Kur. iii. 122.

198

Fás.

Same as (197):

Varied.

Æ 1·2, Wt. 69·7

199

Fás.

Same as (197):

but restoring والله; and separating mint name by a long interval: فا س

Æ 1·2, Wt. 67·7

200

No mint.

Obv. Area as on (196), but without mint name.

Margin divided thus: والهكم اله | واحد لا اله | الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. as on (196): margin divided as on (197).

Pl. V. *Æ* 1·2, Wt. 70·5

201

Medeenet Sebteh.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting والله;

beneath مدينة سبتة

Margin as *rev.* margin of (197).

Rev. Area as on (196).

Margin as *obv.* margin (196), but divided اله واحد | لا اله الا هو

Æ 1·3, Wt. 71·5

202

Same as (201):

Varied.

Æ 1·2, Wt. 71·1

203

Same as (201):

Varied.

N 1·2, Wt. 68·7

204

Sebteh.

Same as (201), omitting مدينة

(Obv. Marg. الله واحد)

N 1·2, Wt. 70·2

204*a*

No mint.

Same as (204), omitting سبتة

N 1·3, Wt. 72·5

205

Fás.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله

Margin as on (201).

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله
والمنة لله
والعظمة لله
ولا غالب الا الله
والامر كله لله
فا
س

Margin as on (197).

Pl. V. *N* 1·2, Wt. 70·0

206

Same as (205):

Varied.

N 1·25, Wt. 71·3

207

Same as (205):

Varied.

N 1·2, Wt. 72·7

208

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (205):

but omitting فا س from rev. area; and

rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها

N 1·2, Wt. 70·2

209

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (205):

but omitting واله on obv., and فاس on rev.;

and rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 1·2, Wt. 70·3

210

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting واله and mint-name.

Margin as on (196), divided as on (201).

Rev. Area as on (205).

Margin ضرب بمدينة | سجلماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 1·25, Wt. 70·8

211

Medeenet Fás (?).

Obv. Area, within double square,

الواحد الله
محمد رسول الله
القران كلام الله
نعم القادر الله
ما لعر نعرح الله
مدينة فاس (؟)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والهكم
اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله
والمنة لله
والحمد لله
والعظمة لله
والحول والقوة بالله

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
| شى عليم

N 1·25, Wt. 71·8

212

Same as (211):
Mint obscure.

N 1·2, Wt. 71·6

213

Same as (211):
Mint obscure.

N 1·2, Wt. 71·5

213*a*.

Same as (211).
No mint.
Last line of obv. area, ما افر بمح الله

N 1·25, Wt. 69·0

214

Sijilmáseh.
Same as (211):
but mint name omitted on obv. area;
and rev. margin هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
شى عليم | ضرب بسجلماسة

N 1·2, Wt. 71·2

215

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within triple square,
الواحد الله
محمد رسول الله
القران كلام الله
سجلما سة

Margin as on (211).

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله
والمنة لله
والحول والقوة با لله

Margin as on (197).

Pl. V. *N* 1·15, Wt. 70·1

216

Same as (215):

Varied.

N 1·2, Wt. 64·9

217

Fás.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, فا س

N 1·2, Wt. 71·2

218

Same as (217):

Varied.

N 1·25, Wt. 71·5

219

Marrákush.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, مرا كش

N 1·2, Wt. 68·7

220

No mint.

Same as (215):

but no mint-name beneath obv. area.

N 1·25, Wt. 71·7

221

Fás.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, فا س

and Rev. Area الحمد لله
الشكر لله
لا قوة الا بالله

N 1·2, Wt. 70·6

222

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الملك لله
والحمد لله
والشكر لله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | لا اله
الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area (as obv.) العظمة لله
والقدرة لله
ولا قوة الا بالله

Margin (as obv.) والهكم | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن
الرحيم

Pl. V. *N* 1·2, Wt. 71·2

223.

No mint.

Obv. Area as rev. area of (215).

Margin as obv. margin of (211).

Rev. Area same as obv. area.

Margin as rev. margin of (211).

(Barbarous.)

N 1·25, Wt. 68·4

224

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | وعلى اله و |
سلم تسليما

Rev. Area (as obv.) الملك لله
والحمد لله
والشكر لله

Margin (as obv.) وما النصر | الا من عند اللهْ | العزيز | الحكيم
[Bank.]

AV ·9, Wt. 34·8

UNCERTAIN KING OF MAROCCO.

'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ EL-MUSTANṢIR.

GOLD.

225

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على | سيدنا محمد و | اله وسلم تسليما

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد الله
المستنصر بالله
عبد العزيز

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | فاس حرسها | الله بمنه | عن امر

Inscription of rev. begins on margin.

[Bank.]

N ·9, Wt. 35·8

226

Mint obliterated.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الحمد لله
المنة لله
لاقوة الا بالله

Margin (traces similar to 225).

Rev. Area as (225)

Margin . . . . . | . . . . . | . . . . . | ضرب بمدينة

[Bank.]

N 1·15, Wt. 71·3

LATE KING OF CORDOVA.*

HAMDEEN IBN MOḤAMMAD.

A.H. 538—541=A.D. 1144—1147.†

GOLD.

227

Ḳurṭubah, year 540.

Obv. Area
لا اله الا الله
المنصور بالله امير
المسلمين حمدين بن
محمد بن حمدين

Above, quaterfoil.

Margin محمد رسول الله ارسله الخ
(بالهدى for بالهدا)

Rev. Area
الامام
عبد
الله
امير المومنين

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بقرطبة عام اربعين وخمس مائة

Pl. V. *A* 1·0, Wt. 60·9

* The decay of the power of the Khaleefehs of Cordova was followed by the rise of a number of petty dynasties (*Catalogue*, vol. ii. pp. 29—42), such as the 'Abbádees and 'Ámirees, who divided the once united kingdom among them: these were swept away by the Murábiṭeen, but again on the fall of this dynasty various small principalities sprang up, of which that of the Benee Saad at Mursiyeh was the most enduring (*Cat.* ii. 43, 44). This Ḥamdeen ibn Moḥammad, like his conqueror Ibn-Ghániyeh, and his vassal Ibn-Wezeer, is an example of the petty kings of this second period of anarchy. When the Muwaḥḥids in their turn grew weak, a third birth of small dynasties took place, and to this latest time (the interval between the decline of the Muwaḥḥids and the Christian supremacy) belong the princes here next following, the Late Benee Hood and Ibn Maḥfoodh, as well as the great house of the Benee Naṣr of Granada (*Cat.* ii. 45—52).

† Ḥamdeen was ejected from Cordova in 539 by Seyf-ed-dawleh Ibn Hood, but recovered it again in 540; finally yielding it to Ibn Ghániyeh in 541.

SILVER.

228

Ḳurṭubah, no year.

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
قرطبة

Rev. بالله
المنصور
امير المسلمين حمد
ين بن محمد
No margins.

Æ ·45, Wt. 15·1

229

Ḳurṭubah, no year.

Obv. as on (228):

Rev. بالله
المنصور
امير المسلمين
حمدين بن
محمد

Pl. V. Æ ·45, Wt. 15·0

SEDDARÁY IBN WEZEER
KING OF BADAJOZ.*

SILVER.

230

No mint or date.

Same as (229):

but ابن وزير instead of قرطبة

Pl. V. Æ ·45, Wt. 11·5

* This prince is described as independent lord of Badajoz, Beja, and Western Andalusia: but on this coin he clearly pays homage to Ibn-Ḥamdeen of Cordova. The date of the coin is nearly fixed, by this conjunction of names, to 540 *circ.* Ibn Wezeer submitted in 541 to the Muwaḥḥids, and was appointed to a command in their army against the Christians.

LATE BENEE-HOOD.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Moḥammad ibn Yoosuf ibn Hood . .	621?	1224
II.	Aboo-Bekr Moḥammad El-Wáthiḳ ibn Moḥammad	635	1237
	[Interregnum	636	1238
III.	Moḥammad Behá-ed-dawleh ibn Hood . .	638	1240
IV.	Moḥammad ibn Abee-Jaafar . . .	660	1261
	El-Wáthiḳ restored	660	1261
	Mursiyeh taken by the Christians . .	668	1269

I.—MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

231

Ishbeeleeyeh, no year.

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
العباسى امام
الامة
اشبيلية

Rev. المتوكل
على الله امير المسلمين
محمد بن يوسف
ابن هود

No margins.

Many points.

R. ·65; Wt. 22·6

232

Same as (231):

Points varied.

(Twice-pierced.)

R. ·8, Wt. 25·5

233

Málaḳah, no year.

Same as (231): but beneath obv. مالقة

Points varied.

(Pierced.)

Æ ·7, Wt. 23·5

234

No mint or date.

Same as (231): but no mint beneath obv.

Points varied.

Pl. V. Æ ·7, Wt. 23·9

II.—EL-WÁTHIḲ.

SILVER.

235

Sháṭibeh, no year.

Obv. لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الخليفة العباسى
امير المومنين

Rev. الواثق بالله
المعتصم به امير
المسلمين بن امير
المسلمين
شاطبة

Many points.

Pl. V. Æ ·7, Wt. 23·5

236

No mint or date.

Obv. as on (235).

Rev. الواثق بالله
المعتصم به محمد
ولى عهد
المسلمين

(Twice pierced.)

Æ ·7, Wt. 23·8

KING OF NIEBLA.

IBN MAḤFOOḌH.

SILVER.

SQUARE TYPE.

237

No mint or date.

Obv., within double square,

الله ربنا
محمد رسولنا
العباسي
امامنا

Rev. (as obv.) امير الغرب
المستعين بالله
موسى بن محمد بن
نصير بن محفوظ

(موسى بن run together)

Many points.

PL. V. Æ ·6, Wt. 25·0

238

Same.

(بن transferred to last line of rev., before نصير).

Points varied.

Æ ·55, Wt. 24·5

THE SHEREEFS OF MAROCCO.

FIRST DYNASTY (ḤASANEE).

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Moḥammad Esh-Sheykh ibn El-Ḥasan .	930	1524
II.	'Abd-Alláh ibn Moḥammad . . .	964	1556
III.	Moḥammad (Es-Sawád?) ibn 'Abd-Alláh	982	1574
IV.	Aboo-Marwán 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Moḥammad Esh-Sheykh . . .	984	1576
V.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad El-Manṣoor ibn Moḥammad ibn El-Ḥasan . . .	986	1578
VI.	Sheykh, Aboo-Fáris, and Zeydán, rival sons of Aḥmad	1012	1603
VII.	Zeydán ibn Aḥmad	1016	1608
VIII.	Aboo-Marwán 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Zeydán.	1040	1630
IX.	El-Weleed ibn Zeydán	1045	1635
X.	Aḥmad ibn 'Abd-El-Melik . . :	1055 to 1065	1645 1655

(*Interval of anarchy and usurpation.*)

SECOND DYNASTY (FILELEE).

I.	Er-Rasheed ibn Esh-Shereef ibn 'Alee .	1074	1664
II.	Ismá'eel Es-Semeen ibn Esh-Shereef .	1082	1672
III.	Aḥmad Edh-Dhahabee ibn Ismá'eel . .	1139	1727
IV.	'Abd-Alláh ibn Aḥmad	1141	1729
V.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Alláh . . .	1171	1757
VI.	El-Yezeed ibn Moḥammad . . .	1203	1789
VII.	Hishám ibn Moḥammad	1206	1792
VIII.	Suleymán ibn Moḥammad . . .	1209	1795
IX.	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán ibn Hishám . . .	1238	1822
X.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán . .	1276	1859
XI.	Ḥasan ibn Moḥammad	1290	1873

FIRST DYNASTY.

HASANEE SHEREEFS.

IV.—'ABD-EL-MELIK.

GOLD.

239

Marrákush, year [98]6?

Obv. بسم الله الرحمن
الرحيم عن امر عبد
الله . . . امير
المومنين

Rev. ابى مروان عبد
الملك بن محمد الشريف
الحسنى ايده الله
مراكش ٦[٩٨؟]

N '95, Wt. 57·7

V.—AḤMAD EL-MANṢOOR.

GOLD.

A. ROUND TYPE.

240

Marrákush, year 988?

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام
ابو العباس احمد
المنصور؟

Margin *انما يريد [الله ليذهب] عنكم [الرجس اهل البيت]
(Ḳur. xxxiii. 33.)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

ابن الامام ابى عبد الله
محمد الشيخ المهدى
ابن الامام القائم

Margin ضرب بحضرة مر . . . . . ثمانة وثمانين وتسعمائة (؟)

Various points and stars.

Æ 1·1, Wt. 70·2

241

Marrákush, year [9]89.

Obv. Area, as (240), but lowest line المنصور بالله

Margin as on (240).

Rev. Area as (240), but beneath, بامر الله, and ا of first ابن omitted.

Margin . . . . . ضرب بحضرة مراكش سنة تسع وتسعين وتس

Æ 1·0, Wt. 72·2

242

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. as on (240), but lowest line of area المنصور بالله

Rev. Area
ابن الامام ا[بى] عبد
الله محمد الش[يخ]
المهدى ابن الامام
القائم بامر الله

Margin (*sic*) o ضرب ..... كش حاطها الله عام اثنن
والف

Æ 1·05, Wt. 69·9

243

✿ ضرب بمراكش حاطها الله عام
ثلاثة والف

Marrákush, year 1003,

Same as (242).

Pr., VI. *Æ* 1·05, Wt. 66·7

244

ضرب بحضرة مراكش طها (*sic*) الله عام
ثلاثة والف

Marrákush, year 1003,

Same as (242):

much ornamented with annulets.

Æ 1·05, Wt. 70·9

245

. . . . حض[ر]ة سجل[ماسة]
عام ا . . . .

Sijilmáseh, year obliterated

Same as (242).

Æ 1·15, Wt. 70·5

246

Marrákush, year *xx*3.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله امير المومنين
ابو العباس المنصور
بالله

Margin as on (240).

Rev. Area

ابن الامام الخليفة
محمد الشيخ المهدى
ابن الامام القائم

Margin . . . . . ضرب بحضرة مراكش المحروسة سنة ثلاث

N 1·05, Wt. 71·2

247

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عن امر عبد الله
المجاهد فى سبيل
امير المومنين
ابى العباس

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.)

احمد المنصور بالله
ابن امير المومنين
ابى عبد الله محمد الشيخ
الشريف الحسنى
ايده الله

Margin illegible.

(Clipped.)

N 1·0, Wt. 58·7

B. SQUARE TYPE.

248

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام
ابو العباس احمد
المنصور بالله
امير المومنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

انما يريد الله | ليذهب | عنكم الرجس | اهل البيت

Rev. Area (as obv.) ابن الامام ابى عبد
الله محمد الشيخ
المهدى ابن الامام
القائم بامر الله
الشريف الحسنى

Margin (as obv.) | ضرب بحضرة | مراكش | حاطها الله
عام اثنن (*sic*) والف

N 1·1, Wt. 71·6

249

Marrákush, year 1003.

Same as (248):

but ثلاث instead of اثنن

N 1·15, Wt. 71·3

250

El-Ketáwá,* year 1004.

Same as (248):

but rev. margin | ضرب بحضرة | الكتاوا | حاطها الله
عام اربعة والف

Pt. VI. *N* 1·1, Wt. 70·5

* Also written الكتاوة, El-Kotáweh: see nos. 256—258.

251

El-Ketáwá, year 1005.

Same as (248):

but rev. margin | حاطها الله | . الكتاو | ضرب ببلدة (؟)
عام خمسة والف

Æ 1·1, Wt. 70·7

252

Marrákush, year 1006.

Same as (248):

but ستة instead of اثنن

Æ 1·15, Wt. 69·2

253

El-Moḥammadeeyeh, year 100*x*:

Same as (248):

but rev. margin | . . . . . | حاطها الله | ضرب بالمحمدية
والف

Æ 1·1, Wt. 70·3

SILVER.

254

Marrákush, year [9]98.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامر كله لله

Margin انما يريد الله الخ

Rev. Area (as obv.) ابو العباس
احمد المنصور
امير المومنين

Margin (*sic*) مراكش سنة ثمانة وتسعين (*sic*) ضرب بحضر

Æ ·95, Wt. 110·5

VI^{b}.—ABOO-FÁRIS EL-WÁTHIḲ.

GOLD.

255

Marrákush, year 1015.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام
ابو فارس
الواثق بالله
امير المومنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as (248).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابن الامام امير المومنين
ابى العباس المنصور
بن الامامين الخليفتين
امير المومنين
الشريف النبوى

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بحضرة | مراكش | حاطها الله عام | خمسة عشر والف

Æ 1·15, Wt. 70·1

VII.—ZEYDÁN.

GOLD.

256

El-Ketáweh, year 1018.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Tughrá of Zeydán

عز الله . . . . . .

Margin انما يريد الله الخ

Rev. Area (as obv.) الملك النا[ص]ر

زيدان العاظم

ابن السلطان احمد

ابن السلطان محمد

Beneath, ornament.

Margin ضرب بالكتاوة عام ثمانية عشر والف . . . . . .

(Twice pierced.)

N 1·05, Wt. 70·4

257

El-Ketáweh, year 10*x*8.

Obv. Area, within double square,

عبد الله

الامام امير

المومنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | ببلدة | الكتا | وة

Rev. Area (as obv.) زيدان بن

احمد اميرى

المومنين

Margin (as obv.) عام | ثمانية | و . . . . . | والف

N ·8, Wt. 19·8

258

El-Ketáweh, year 10*x*6.

Same as (257):

but obv. margin partly obliterated.

Rev. Area زيدان ابن الا
مامين احمد
المنصور

Margin, سنة | ستة | . . . . . | . . . . ف

N ·85, Wt. 24·1

259

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double square (outer one dotted),

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام
الناصر لدين الله
زيدان امير المومنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بحضرة . . . . . | . . . و . . . | . . . . . .

Rev. Area, within double plain square,

ابن الامام احمد ابن الا
مام محمد الشيخ الا
مام القائم بامر الله
الشريف الحسنى

Margin (as obv.) [انما يريد الله] | [ا]يذهب | عنكم الرجس
| اهل البيت

N 1·05, Wt. 54·9

260

Sijilmáseh, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام ابى (*sic*) المعا
لى مولانا زيدان
ابن الامام احمد

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب ببلد | سجلماسة | حاطها | الله بمنه

Rev. Area (as obv.)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله الامام الناصر
زيدان امير المو
منين ابن الامام احمد

Margin (as obv.) ضرب ببلد | سجلماسة | حاطها | الله بمنه

Æ 1·1, Wt. 68·2

IX.—EL-WELEED.

SILVER.

261

Marrákush, year 1040.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
الله الامر
كله لله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بحضر (*sic*) | مركش (*sic*) | حاطها الله | سنة اربعين والف

Rev. Area (as obv.) الخليفة
الوليد
امام الايمة

Margin (as obv.) | انما يريد الله | ليذهب عنكم | الرجس |
اهل البيت

Pl. VI. Æ 1·05, Wt. 97·5

262

Mint and date obliterated

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد[ر]
رسول ال[له]

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

.... | .... | ..... | ضرب

Rev. Area (as obv.) الوليد
امام الايمة

Margin illegible.

Æ ·7, Wt. 13·5

X.—AḤMAD IBN ABEE-MARWÁN.

GOLD.

263

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

احمد ابن
السلطان
ابو (*sic*) مروان

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

ابن
السلطان
زيدان

Margin .... وبع ..... عام ..... ضرب بحضر

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ابن السلطان
احـــمـــد
ابن السلطان

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

محمد
الشيخ

Margin obliterated.

Pl. VI. *N* 1·1, Wt. 64·9

UNCERTAIN GOLD.

264

Mint obliterated, year 1061.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا الـــه الا الـــلـــه
الامـــر كـــلـــه لـــلـــه
لا قـــوة الا بـــالـــلـــه
الايما (؟) غير الا من الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.) بسم الله الرحمٰن الرحيم
الـــلـــه ربـنـا ومـحـمـد
رســـولـــنـــا والا
ســـــــــــــلام
. . . . . .

Margin (as obv.) 1061 | عام | . . . . . | ضرب بحضرة

N 1·05, Wt. 42·6

SECOND DYNASTY.

FILELEE SHEREEFS.

II.—ISMÁ'EEL.

GOLD.

265.

Fás, year 1093.

Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا
الله الامر
كله لله

Margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها الله عام ثلاثة وتسعين والف

Rev. Area (as obv.) الله حق
ناصر الحق
المبين

Margin, بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وما توفيقى الا بالله عليه
توكلت واليه انيب

(Pierced.) (Kur. xi. 90.)

Æ ·9, Wt. 52·0*

266

Same:

Points varied.

Æ ·85, Wt. 53·0

* This is about the normal weight of Ismá'eel's deenárs: no. 268 is exceptionally heavy.

267

Fás, year 1095.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها الله سنة خمس وتسعين والف

Pl.. VI. *N* ·9

268

Miknáseh, year 1104.

Same as (265).

ضُرب بحضرة مكناسة حاطها الله عام اربع وما[ئة] والف

N 1·2, Wt. 67·7

269

Fás, year 1108.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, ضرب [بحضرة] فاس حاطها [الله] عام ثمانية ومائة والف

N ·95

270

Fás, year 110*x*.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها . . . . . ة ومائة والف

N ·9

271

Miknáseh, year 1118.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة مكناسة حاطها الله عام ثمانية عشر ومائة والف

N ·95

272

Miknáseh, year 113*x*.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة مكناسة . . . . . ة ثلاثين
ومانة والف

Æ ·9

273

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (265):

inscription nearly effaced.

Counter-marked, J. R.

(Pierced in four places.)

Æ ·9

SILVER.

274

Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, as on (265).

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, ضرب | . . . .
| بر[با]ط | الفتح

Rev. Area (as obv.) الـــــله
حق ناصر
الـحـــق

Margin (as obv.) . . . . | الفتـ[ـح] | برباط | ضرب

Æ ·7, Wt. 11·8

275

Miknáseh (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274).

but obv. margin, ... ؟ عام | مكناسة(؟) | بحضرة | . . .

and rev. margin, ... | . . . . . | بحضرة | ضرب

(Pierced.)

Æ ·75, Wt. 13·8

87559

276

Miknáseh (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274):

but obv. margin, ... | (؟ *sic*) مكا اسة | . . . . . | . . .

and rev. margin obscure.

Æ ·75, Wt. 14·2

IV.—'ABD-ALLÁH.

GOLD.

277

Mint obliterated, year 1141.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, ... الـلـه (؟) عـام احـد
واربعين ومانة و[ا][ف]

Æ ·9, Wt. 53·4

V.—MOḤAMMAD.

GOLD.

278

Marrákush, year 1200.

Obv., within circle surrounded by dots,

ضـــرب
بمراكش
1200

Rev. (as obv.)

والـــذ يـــن
يكنزون الـذهب
والـ[فـــضـــة]

Pl. VI. Æ ·85, Wt. 20·2

279

Same as (278):

Points varied.

Æ ·8, Wt. 28·2

SILVER.

280

Miknáseh, year 1180.

Obv. and Rev. ضـــرب
مكناسة
عـــام
1180

Æ ·95, Wt. 42·8

281

Miknáseh, year 1181.

Obv. and Rev. ضـــرب
مكناسة
عـــام
1181

Æ ·95

282

Marrákush, year 1184.

Obv. and Rev. ضـــرب
مراكش
عـــام
١١٨٤

Æ ·9

283

Miknáseh, year 1186.

Obv. and Rev. ضـــرب
بمكناسة
عـــام
١١٨٦

Æ ·9

284

Miknáseh, year 1188.

Obv. and Rev.

ضـــرب
كناسة . .
عـــام
١١٨٨

Æ ·95

285

Fás, year 1184.

Obv.

ضـــرب
بـــفاس

Rev.

عـــام
1184

Æ ·9

286

Miknáseh, year 1184.

Obv.

صـــرب
بمكناسة

Rev.

عـــام
1184

Æ ·9

287

Ten-dirhem piece.

Marrákush, year 1186.

Obv.

ضـــرب
بمراكش
عـــام
1186

Rev.

عـــشرة
دراهـــم
غـــيـــة (؟)

Æ 1·65, Wt. 443·0

288

Similar to (287).

Æ 1·65

289

No mint, year 1187.

Obv. احـــد

احـــد

Rev. عـــام

1187

Pl. VI. Æ ·95

290—292

Same as (289):

Varied.

Æ ·8
Æ ·9
Æ ·85

293

Same as (289):

but سَلَـل instead of عام; and obv. inscr. in Koofee character.

Æ ·9

294, 295

No mint, year 1188.

Obv. احـــد

احـــد

Rev. عـــام

1188

Æ ·95
Æ ·9

296, 297

Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ, year 1189.

Obv. ضـــرب

بـــرباط

الفتـــح

Rev. احـــد

احـــد

1189

Æ 1·4, Wt. 428·5
Æ ·9, Wt. 107·5

298, 299

Teṭwán, year 1189.

Obv. ضـــرب

تـطـوان

Rev. عـــام

1189

Æ ·95, Wt. 44·0
Æ ·9, Wt. 44·5

300, 301

Marrákush, year 1190.

Obv. ضـــرب

بـمراكـش

Rev. احـــد

احـــد

1190

Æ 1·2
Æ 1·15

302

Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ, year 1191.

Obv. ضـــرب

بـربـاط

الـفـتـح

Rev. احـــد

احـــد

1191

Æ 1·15

303

Miknáseh, year 1191.

Obv. مـكـناسة

عـــام

1191

Rev. احـــد

احـــد

Æ ·65. Wt. 11·0

304

Marrákush, year 1194.

Obv. بمراكش

1194

Rev. احـــد

احـــد

Æ ·95

305, 306

Teṭwán, year 1195.

Obv. والـــذ يـــن

يـكـنـزون الذهب

والفضة ولا ينفقونها

فى سبيل الله

Rev. فـــذوقـــوا

ما كنتم تكنزون

ضرب بـتـطوان

عام 1195

(Ḳur. ix. 34, 35.) Pl. VI. Æ 1·55, Wt. 435·0

Æ 1·35

307

Teṭwán, year 1195.

Obv. والـــذيـــن

يـكـنـزون الذهب

والفضة

Rev. as on (305), without عام

Æ ·8

308

Marrákush, year 1195.

Obv. والـذيـن

يـكـنـزون

الـذهـب

والفضة

Rev. فـــذوقـــو (*sic*)
ما كنتم تكنزون
مـــراكـــش
1195

Æ ·9

309, 310

Teṭwán, year 1196.

Obv. تطوان
1196

Rev. احـــد
احـــد

Æ ·95
Æ ·95

VI.—EL-YEZEED.

GOLD.

311

Teṭwán, year obscure.

Obv. ضـــرب
تطون (*sic*)
[ع]ام ....

Rev. محـــمـد
اليـزيـــد

N ·65, Wt. 12·6

312

Mint obscure*, year 1202?

Obv. محـمـد
اليـزيـد
عـــام
[1]20ه

Rev. الـــلـــه
حـق نـاصـر
الحق ضر.
نـصـر (؟)

Pl. VI. *N* ·75, Wt. 26·2

* Probably تطوان Teṭwán.

SILVER.

313

Fás, 1203.

Obv. ضـــــــرب
بحضرت (*sic*)
فـــــــاس

Rev. 1203

Æ ·9, Wt. 42·2

314

Teṭwán, year 1204.

Obv. محمد
اليزيد
عـــــام
1204

Rev. الـــلـــه
حق ناصر
الـحـــق
تطون (*sic*)

Æ ·85

VII.—HISHÁM.

GOLD.

315

Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ, year 1209.

Obv., within octogram, ربـــاط
الفتح

Rev., within octogram enclosed in eightfoil,
عـــام
1209

Pl. VI. Æ ·7, Wt. 25·8

VIII.—SULEYMÁN.

GOLD.

316

Fás, year 1214.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضرت فاس عام 1214

Æ ·65, Wt. 51·7

317

Fás, year 1216.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضرت فاس عام 1216

Pl. VI. *Æ* ·7

318

Fás, year 1217.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضرت فاس عام 1217

Æ ·65

319

Fás, year 1218.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضرت فاس عام 1218

Æ ·65

SILVER.

320

Marrákush, year 1211.

Obv. and rev., ضـــرب
بمـراكـش
عـــام
1211

Æ 1·0, Wt. 29·5

321

Fás, year 1211.

Obv., within octogram, ضـــرب
بحضرت
فـــاس
Rev. [عـــام]
1211

Æ ·8

322

Fás, year 1213.

Obv., within octogram, ضـــرب
بحضرت
فـــاس
Rev. عـــام
1213

Æ ·8

323

Fás, year 1218.

Obv., within octogram, ضـــرب
بحضرت
فـــاس
Rev. عـــام
1218

Æ ·85

324

Fás, year 1221.

Obv., within octogram, ضـــرب
بحضرت
فـــاس
Rev. عـــام
1221

Æ ·8

COPPER.

325

Es-Suweyr, year 1230.

Obv. بالصويـر

1230

Rev.

Æ ·9

IX.—'ABD-ER-RAḤMÁN.

GOLD.

326*

Fás, year 1241.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,
ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1241

N ·7, Wt. 53·7

327

Fás, year 1244.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1244 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

N ·7

328

Fás, year 1248.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1248 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

Pl. VI. *N* ·7

329

Same as (328):
omitting ضرب on both sides.

N ·55

330

Fás, year 1249.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1249 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

N ·7

* On the first two coins of 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán it is impossible to distinguish whether بحضرت is written, as on the coins of Suleymán, or بحضرة as on 328 etc.

331

Fás, year 1250.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1250 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

N ·65

332

Fás, year 1251.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1251 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

N ·65

333

Similar.

Points varied.

N ·65

334

Fás, year 1259.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1259 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام

N ·65

COPPER.

335

Marrákush, year 1242.

Obv. مراكش

1242

Rev.

Æ ·8

336

No mint, year 1251.

Obv. 1251

Rev.

Æ ·8

337

No mint, year 1252.

Obv. 1252

Rev. Æ ·8

338

No mint, year 1256.

Obv. 1256

Rev. Æ ·75

339, 340

Teṭwán, year 1271.

Obv. تطوان
1271

Rev. Æ ·8
Æ ·7

341

No mint, year 1273.

Obv. 1273

Rev. Æ ·7

X.—MOḤAMMAD.

COPPER.

342

Fás, year 1284.

Obv. ضـــرب
بـفـاس
—•—
1284

Rev. ✡

Æ ·7

343

Fás, year 1288.

Obv. ضـــرب
بـفـاس
—•—
1288

Rev. ✡

Æ 1·1

344

Fás, year 1290

Obv. (*sic*) ضر
بـفـاس
1290

Rev. ✡

Æ 1·1

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

345

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv., within circle, الـــلـــه

. . .

. . . الحـــــمـــد

. . . .

Rev., within circle, ضرب

مـراكـش

. . . . .

Æ ·85, Wt. 26·7

346

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv. ضـــرب

مراكش

Rev. عـــــام

. . . .

Æ ·6, Wt. 10·6

UNINSCRIBED COPPER.

347, 348.

Hexagram on obv. and rev.

Æ 1·15

Æ ·9

349

Obv. Hexagram, surrounded by dots and an ornamented border; and a large boss in centre.

Rev.

Around, ornamented border.

Æ 1·4

350

Similar:

No borders or dots.

Æ ·7

COIN OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

GOLD.

351

Madrid, year 1201.

Obv. ضـــربَ
بمدريد

Rev. عَـــامَ
1201

PL. VI. Æ 1·0, Wt. 257·3

'ABD-EL-ḲÁDIR.

A.H. 1249—1263 = A.D. 1833—1847.

SILVER.

352

Táḳidemt, year 1254.*

Obv. الله
حسبنا
ونعم
الوكيل

(Ḳur. iii. 167.)

Rev. ضرب فى
تاقدمت
١٢٥٤

Æ ·55, Wt. 8·4

* Began March 1838.

UNCERTAIN SILVER.

353

Obv. لله
الحمد
حسبنا
الله

Rev. ربنا
ونعم الو
كيل

Æ ·7, Wt. 13·0

354, 355

Similar:

Inscriptions differently arranged.

Æ ·7, Wt. 13·7
Æ ·8, Wt. 15·7

AMEER OF EAST AFRICA.*

SILVER.

356

El-Harar, year 1248.

Obv. ضر[ب]
الهر[ر]

Rev. بنا ربحه (؟)
١٢٤٨

Æ ·5, Wt. 9·5

* See R. F. Burton, *First Footsteps in East Africa*, p. 335.

DYNASTIES OF THE YEMEN.

BENEE ṢULEYḤ.*

Kings of Ṣan'á.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Aboo-Kámil 'Alee ibn Moḥammad ibn Ṣuleyḥ	452	1060
II. El-Mukarram Aḥmad ibn 'Alee . .	473	1080
III. Sabá Aboo-Ḥumeyr ibn Aḥmad ibn El-Muḍhaffar ibn 'Alee	484 to 495	1091 1102

I. 'ALEE IBN MOḤAMMAD.

GOLD.

357†

'Aden, year 4*xx*.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
علی ولی الله

Margin . . . بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار الكسية عدن (*sic*) سنة واربع (*sic*)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

النائب الامير
سيف الامام
علی بن محمد

Margin (*sic*) الامام معد ابو تميم المستنصر بالله امير المو

Pl. VII. *N* (base) ·8, Wt. 26·1

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† This coin would be mainly illegible, but for the existence of a duplicate in Col. W. F. Prideaux's possession, from a cast of which, compared with the coin in the British Museum, the description here given is derived.

BENEE ZUREY'.*

Kings of 'Aden.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-Mukarram † . . .	joint kings, circ. 508	1114
I.	Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram		
II.	Aboo-Sa'ood ibn Zurey' .	joint kings.	
II.	Aboo-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood		
III.	Moḥammad ibn Abee-Ghárát.		
IV.	'Alee ibn Abee-Ghárát.		
V.	Sabá ibn Abee-Sa'ood.		
VI.	El-Aghurr 'Alee ibn Sabá. . .	523	1128
VII.	El-Moaḍḥḍham Moḥammad ibn Sabá.		
VIII.	'Imrán ibn El-Mo'aḍḥḍham . .	548 to 560‡	1153 1165

VIII. 'IMRÁN IBN MOḤAMMAD.

GOLD.

358

'Aden, year 556.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
علي ولي الله

Margin بسم الله ضرب بعدن سنة ست وخمسين و خمسمائة المكرمية (*or*) المظفرية

Rev. Area, within double circle,

اوحد ملوك
الزمن ملك العرب
والعجم عمران
ابن محمد

Margin illegible.

Pl. VII. *N* 9, Wt. 35·9

* On the history of the Benee Zurey', see Introduction.

† Not El-Mukarram of the Benee Ṣuleyḥ, but another of the same title.

‡ On the difficulty concerning the date of 'Imrán's death and the end of the dynasty, see Introduction.

BENEE RASOOL.*

Turkuman Kings of the Yemen.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. El-Manṣoor 'Omar ibn 'Alee † . .	626	1229
II. El-Muḍhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar . . .	647	1249
III. El-Ashraf 'Omar ibn Yoosuf . . .	694	1295
IV. El-Muäyyad Dáwood ibn Yoosuf . .	696	1297
V. El-Mujáhid 'Alee ibn Dáwood . .	721	1321
VI. El-Afḍal El-'Abbás ibn 'Alee . . .	764	1363
VII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn El-'Abbás . .	778	1376
VIII. En-Náṣir Aḥmad ibn Ismá'eel . . .	803	1400
IX. El-Manṣoor 'Abd-Allah ibn Aḥmad. .	829	1426
X. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Aḥmad . . .	830	1427
XI. Eḍh-Ḍháhir Yaḥyá ibn Ismá'eel (VII.) .	831	1428
XII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Yaḥyá . . .	842	1438
XIII. El-Muḍhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar ibn Ismá'eel (X.)	845	1441
XIV. El-Muäyyad El-Ḥoseyn	855	1451
[Usurpers: El-Mufaḍḍal Moḥammad, 846		
En-Náṣir 'Abd-Allah . . 846		
El-Mes'ood ibn El-Ashraf 854-8]		
Conquest by Benee Ṭáhir . .	858	1454

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† 'Alee ibn Rasool was Governor of Mekkeh for the Ayyoobee king of Arabia, El-Mes'ood, in 619 and 620.

BENEE RASOOL.

IV. EL-MUÄYYAD DÁWOOD.

GOLD.

359

'Aden, year 718.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه واله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[بسم الله ا]لرحمن الرحيم | [الا]يمة الراشدون (؟) | ابوبكر وعمر | وعثمن وعلى

Rev. Area (as obv.) السلطان الملك
المويد هزبر
الدين داود بن

Margin (as obv.) امير المو | المستعصم بالله | الملك المظفر
منين ضرب بعد | ن سنة ثمان عشر وسبعمانة

(Pierced.)

PL. VII. *N* 1·15, Wt. 58·0

V. EL-MUJÁHID 'ALEE.

GOLD.

360

'Aden, year 739.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
لا اله الا الله
وحده لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله
صلى الله عليه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ابو بكر عمر عثمن | على ليظهره على | الدين كله الامرى | بقى الله عنهم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السلطان الملك
المجاهد سيف الاسلام
ابو الحسن على
بن الملك المويد
داود بن يوسف

Margin (as obv.) الامام المستعصم (؟) | بالله امير المومنين | ضرب بعدن سنة | تسع ثلثين سبعمائة

Pl. VII. *N* 1·15, Wt. 57·9

IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN.

BENEE-R-RASEE.

IMÁMS OF ṢAADEH.*

I.—EL-HÁDEE.

SILVER.

361

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الهادى الى الحق
امير المومنين

Margin obscure.

Rev. Area
قل هو الله احد
الله الصمد لم يلد
ولم يولد ولم يكن
له كفوا احد

(Ḳur. cxii.)

Margin obscure.

(Twice pierced.)

Pl. VII. Æ ·85, Wt. 24·2

362

Ṣaạdeh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area
لا اله الا
الله وحده
لا شريك له
محمد رسول الله

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بصعدة

* Our knowledge of even the bare names of the Imáms of the Yemen is extremely incomplete. Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn Khaldoon place one El-Hádee as the first of the line, and this is probably the Imám whose name occurs on the following coins, nos. 361, 2. The earlier Imáms held their court at Ṣaadeh: then they occupied Ṣan'á; and finally retired to Kaukebán, when the new line of Imáms established itself at Ṣan'á. See Introduction.

Rev. Area

الـــهـــادى ا
لى الحق امير
الـــمـــومـنـيـن

Margin obscure.

(Twice pierced.)

Pl. VII. Æ ·6, Wt. 5·6

II.—ER-RÁḌEE.*

SILVER.

363

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area

لا الـــه الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الراضى بـالـلـه
امـيـر الـمـومـنـين

Margin obscure (same as 361).

Rev. Area as on (361).

Margin obscure.

(Thrice pierced.)

Pl. VII. Æ ·9, Wt. 30·0

* I presume this Imám, at M. Tiesenhausen's suggestion, to be identical with the Second Imám of the Bence-r-Rasee, whom the historians call El-Murtaḍá.

AḤMAD IBN EL-ḤOSEYN EL-MAHDEE.*

SILVER.

364

Ṣan'á, year 648.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil inclosed in square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد رسو
ل الله على و
لى الله

In segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله | الرحمن الر | حيم ضرب | بصنعا سنة

In corners of square, ثمان | وار | بعين | ستمة

Rev. Area (as obv.) الامام
المهدى لدين
الله امير المو
منين

In segments (as obv.),

احمد ابن | الحسين ابن | القاسم | ابن رسول

In corners of square, عليه | الله | صلى | الله

PL. VII. Æ ·9, Wt. 28·2

* El-Khazrajee mentions in his History of the Benee Rasool (MS. India Office) an Imám of Ṣan'á, Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn El-Ḳásimee, who played an important part in the events of the Yemen in the seventh century of the Flight; and his reign appears to have lasted from 646 to 656. See also Ibn-Khaldoon's Ta-reekh, ed. Boulak, iv. ۱۱r, where this Aḥmad is stated to have belonged to the Benee-r-Rasee.

IMÁMS OF ṢAN'Á.

(*New line.*)

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Ḳásim El-Kheyr	1040	1630
II. El-Mutawekkil Ismá'eel	1048	1638
III. El-Mejeed Moḥammad . . .	1069	1658
IV. El-Mahdee Aḥmad	1086	1675
V. El-Hádee Moḥammad	1093	1682
VI. El-Mahdee Moḥammad	1095	1684
VII. En-Náṣir Moḥammad	1126	1714
VIII. El-Mutawekkil Ḳásim	1128	1716
IX. El-Manṣoor El-Ḥoseyn	1139	1726
X. El-Hádee (or Mejeed) Moḥammad ibn Isḥák	1139	1726
El-Manṣoor (restored)	1140	1727
XI. El-Mahdee El-'Abbás	1160	1747
XII. El-Manṣoor . . . . . circ.	1190	1776

IMÁMS OF SAN'Á.

V.—EL-HADEE.*

SILVER.

365

Akṣará, year 1100.

Obv. عز [الله]
الهادى
لدين الله

Rev. عز نصره
ضربا
اكصرا فى
١١٠٠

Pl. VII. Æ ·65, Wt. 15·2

IV. or VI.—EL-MAHDEE.†

SILVER.

366

No mint or date.

Obv. عز [امير]
المومنين
الله
المهدى
لدين

Rev. Around, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول
In centre, الله

Æ ·95, Wt. 69·5

*Niebuhr makes El-Hádee reign from 1094-6: this coin prolongs his reign to at least 1100.

† The following coin, no. 366, may have been struck by El-Mahdee Aḥmad, the Fourth Imám, or El-Mahdee Moḥammad, the Sixth. It is so unlike the certain issues of the Eleventh Imám, El-Mahdee El-'Abbás, that it may be taken for granted it was not struck by him. No. 367 of course belongs to the Sixth Imám; no. 368 is doubtful.

367

No mint, year 1112.

Obv., within hexagram, لمهد

Outside, at left, ى ا, at right.

Rev., within hexagram, الله

١١١٢

Outside, at left, ين لد, at right.

Pl. VII. Æ ·65, Wt. 7·7

368

Ta'izz, year uncertain.

Obv. المهدى
لدين

Rev. الله
تعز
لو الو (؟)

Æ ·7, Wt. 23·8

IX.—EL-MANṢOOR.

SILVER.

369

Ṣan'á, year 1150 ?

Obv., within ornamented border, ر
المنصو

Rev. المو
امير
منين
ضر صنعا
بت
١١٥٠

Pl. VII. Æ ·6, Wt. 18·3

370—372

Similar:
but date obliterated.

Æ ·6, Wt. 13·7
Æ ·6, Wt. 16·5
Æ ·6, Wt. 11·8

XI.—EL-MAHDEE EL-'ABBÁS.

SILVER.

373

No mint, year 1175.

Obv., within ornamented border,

Rev.

Pl. VII. Æ ·7, Wt. 18·5

374

Ṣan'á, year 1175.

Obv. as on (373).

Rev.

Æ ·75, Wt. 16·8

375

Ṣan'á, year 1175.

Obv.

Rev.

Æ ·5, Wt. 8·2

376

Ṣan'á, year 1177.

Obv.

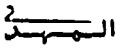
Rev. as on (374).

Æ ·6, Wt. 17·7

377

Ṣan'á, year 1179.

Obv.



١١٧٩

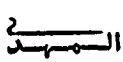
Rev. as on (374).

Æ ·6, Wt. 12·5

378

Ṣan'á, year 1181.

Obv.



١١٨١

Rev. as on (374).

Æ ·7, Wt. 13·3

379

Similar:

date obliterated.

Æ ·65, Wt. 13·9

380

Similar to (375):

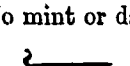
date obliterated.

Æ ·5, Wt. 7·2

381

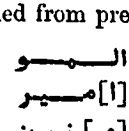
No mint or date.

Obv.



Borders varied from previous borders.

Rev.



Æ ·4, Wt. 3·8

XII.—EL-MANṢOOR.

SILVER.

382

Ṣan'á, year 1203.

Obv., arranged circularly round ornament, المنصور | امير | المو | منين

Rev. (as obv.) ضرب صنعا الورال (؟) منصور ١٢٠٣

Pl. VII. Æ ·65, Wt. 14·2

383

Similar to (382).

Æ ·7, Wt. 18·2

384

Ṣan'á, year 121*x*.

Obv. الامـــام
المنصور
١٢١٠

Rev. . . . . .
. . . . . .
صنـــعا
ضـــــر
بت

Æ ·6, Wt. 17·3

385

No mint, year 1202 ?

Obv. المنصور

Rev. المـــو
امـــيـــر
مـــنـــيـــن
١٢٠٢ (?)

Æ ·35, Wt. 3·5

386

Similar to (385):

date ١٢٠, 120x.

Pl. VII. Æ ·35, Wt. 3·3

387

Similar:

date obliterated.

Æ ·35, Wt. 3·1

UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

388

Ṣan'á, no year.

Obv. لله
العر حمن
الله

Rev. [ر]
المنصو
ضر صنعا
بت

Pl. VII. Æ ·6, Wt. 14·2

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998	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	254	92
999	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	241	88
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1005	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	251	92
1006	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	252	92
1015	,,	,,	,, ,,	Aboo-Fáris	255	93
1018	,,	El-Ketáweh	,, ,,	Zeydán	256	94
$10\frac{2}{3}8$	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	257	94
$10\frac{1}{3}6$	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	258	95
1040	Æ	Marrákush	,, ,,	El-Weleed	261	96
1061	Æ	,,	Uncertain	Uncertain	264	98
1093	,,	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	265,6	99
1095	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	267	100
1100	Æ	اكصرا	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Hádee	365	130
1104	Æ	Miknáseh	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	268	100
1108	,,	Fás	,, ,,	,,	269	100
1112	Æ	No mint	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Mahdee	367	131
1118	Æ	Miknáseh	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	271	100
1141	,,	,,	,, ,,	'Abd-Alláh	277	102
1150?	Æ	Ṣan'á	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Manṣoor	369	131
1175	,,	No mint	,, ,,	El-Mahdee	373	132
,,	,,	Ṣan'á	,, ,,	,,	374,5	132
1177	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	376	132

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
1179	Æ	Ṣan'á	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Mahdee	377	133
1180	,,	Miknáseh	Filelee Shereefs	Mohammad	280	103
1181	,,	Ṣan'á	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Mahdee	378	133
,,	,,	Miknáseh	Filelee Shereefs	Mohammad	281	103
1184	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	282	103
,,	,,	Fás	,, ,,	,,	285	104
,,	,,	Miknáseh	,, ,,	,,	286	104
1186	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	283	103
,,	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	287, 8	104
1187	,,	No mint	,, ,,	,,	289-93	105
1188	,,	Miknáseh	,, ,,	,,	284	104
,,	,,	No mint	,, ,,	,,	294, 5	105
1189	,,	Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ	,, ,,	,,	296, 7	105
,,	,,	Teṭwán	,, ,,	,,	298, 9	106
1190	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	300, 1	106
1191	,,	Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ	,, ,,	,,	302	106
,,	,,	Miknáseh	,, ,,	,,	303	106
1194	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	304	107
1195	,,	Teṭwán	,, ,,	,,	305-7	107
,,	,,	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	308	107
1196	,,	Teṭwán	,, ,,	,,	309, 10	108
1200	Æ	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	278, 9	102
1201	,,	Madrid	Coin of	Circumstance	351	117
1202?	Æ	No mint	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Manṣoor	385	134
1203	,,	Ṣan'á	,, ,,	,,	382	134
,,	,,	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	El-Yezeed	313	109
1204	,,	Teṭwán	,, ,,	,,	314	109
120x	Æ	,,?	,, ,,	,,	312	108
1209	,,	Ribáṭ-el-Feṭḥ	,, ,,	Hishám	315	109
1211	Æ	Marrákush	,, ,,	Suleymán	320	110
,,	,,	Fás	,, ,,	,,	321	111
1213	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	322	111
1214	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	316	110
1216	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	317	110
1217	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	318	110
1218	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	319	110
,,	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	323	111
121x	,,	Ṣan'á	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Manṣoor	384	134
1221	,,	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	Suleymán	324	111
1230	Æ	Es-Ṣuweyr	,, ,,	,,	325	112
1241	Æ	Fás	,, ,,	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	326	112
1242	Æ	Marrákush	,, ,,	,,	335	113
1244	Æ	Fás	,, ,,	,,	327	112
1248	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	328, 9	112
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1251	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	332, 3	113

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
1251	Æ	No mint	Filelee Shereefs	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	336	113
1252	„	„	„ „	„	337	114
1254	Æ	Tákidemt	Algerian	'Abd-El-Ḳádir	352	117
1256	Æ	No mint	Filelee Shereefs	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	338	114
1258	Æ	El-Harar	East African	Ameer	356	118
1259	„	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	334	113
1271	Æ	Teṭwán	„ „	„	339, 40	114
1273	„	No mint	„ „	„	341	114
1284	„	Fás	„ „	Moḥammad	342	115
1288	„	„	„ „	„	343	115
1290	„	„	„ „	„	344	115

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اشبيلية Ishbeelee-yeh	Æ	510	Murábiṭs	'Alee	16	7
	„	517	„	„	22	9
	„	518	„	„	23	9
	„	519	„	„	24, 25	10
	„	520	„	„	27	10
	„	521	„	„	29	11
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	„	525	„	„	36	13
	Æ	∞	„	„	47, 8	17
	Æ	540	„	Táshifeen	70	25
	Æ	∞	Benee Hood	Moḥammad	231, 2	83
اغرناطة Aghranáṭah	Æ	515	Murábiṭs	'Alee	19	8
	„	516	„	„	21	9
	„	522	„	„	32	12
	„	523	„	„	33	12
[غرناطة]	Æ	∞	„	„	66, 7	23

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
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	,,	489	,,	,,	6	4
	,,	490	,,	,,	7	4
	,,	501	,,	'Alee	10	5
	,,	511	,,	,,	17	8
	,,	515	,,	,,	20	9
	,,	533	,,	,,	39	14
بجاية Bejáyeh	Æ	x	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	121	46
(*Med.*)	Æ	,,	Benee Mereen	Fáris	193	68
تطوان Teṭwán	Æ	1189	Filelee Shereefs	Moḥammad	298, 9	106
	,,	1195	,, ,,	,,	305, 6, 7	107
	,,	1196	,, ,,	,,	309, 310	108
	,,	1204	,, ,,	El-Yezeed	314	109
	Æ	x	,, ,,	,,	311	108
	Æ	1271	,, ,,	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	339, 340	114
تعزّ Ta'izz	Æ	x	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Mahdee	368	131
تلمسان Tilimsán	Æ	511	Murábiṭs	'Alee	18	8
(*Med.*)	,,	535	,,	,,	43	16
	Æ	x	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	122–4	46
(*Med.*)	Æ	x	Benee Mereen	'Abd-El-'Azeez	168	61
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Fáris	187	66
,,	,,	x	Benee Ziyán	Moosá	194	70
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Abd-Er-Raḥmán	195	71

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
تونس Toonis	Æ	x	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	125, 126	46, 47
	Æ	x	Benee Ḥafṣ	'Abd-El-'Azeez	162, 163	56
دانية Dániyeh	Æ	x	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	127, 128	47
رباط الفتح Ribát-el-Feṭḥ	Æ	x	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	274	101
	,,	1189	,, ,,	Moḥammad	296, 297	105
	,,	1191	,, ,,	,,	302	106
	Æ	1209	,, ,,	Hishám	315	109
سبتة Sebteh	Æ	x	Muwaḥḥids	'Abd-El-Mu-min	84, 85	32
(*Med.*)	,,	x	,,	El-Murtaḍá	108-111	41, 42
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	Æ	x	,,	Uncertain	129	47
(*Med.*)	Æ	x	Moorish	Unascribed	201-3	73, 74
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سجلماسة Sijilmáseh	Æ	457	Murábiṭs	Aboo-Bekr	1	2
	,,	462	,,	Ibráheem	3	3
	,,	478	,,	Aboo-Bekr	2	2
	,,	x	Muwaḥḥids	El-Murtaḍá	114	43
(*Med.*)	,,	x	Benee Mereen	Fáris	186	66
	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	188	67
	,,	x	Moorish	Unascribed	196, [214-6	72, 76
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(*Had.*)	,,	x	Ḥasanee Shereefs	Aḥmad	245	89
(*Beled.*)	,,	x	,, ,,	Zeydán	260	96

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شاطبة Shâṭibeh	Æ	*x*	Benee Hood	El-Wáthiḳ	235	84
صنعا Ṣan'á	Æ	648	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Mahdee	364	128
	,,	1150	? ,, ,,	El-Manṣoor	369	131
	,,	1175	,, ,,	El-Mahdee	374,5	132
	,,	1177	,, ,,	,,	376	132
	,,	1179	,,	,,	377	133
	,,	1181	,, ,,	,,	378	133
	,,	1203	,, ,,	El-Manṣoor	389,390	134
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	,,	395	135
الصوير Eṣ-Ṣuweyr	Æ	1230	Filelee Shereefs	Suleymán	325	112
عدن 'Aden	Æ	556	Benee Zurey'	'Imrán	358	121
غرناطة Gharnáṭah			[*See* اغرناطة Aghranáṭah]			
فاس Fás (*Med.*)	Æ	501	? Murábiṭs	'Alee	12	6
,,	,,	534	,,	,,	42	15
,,	,,	536	,,	,,	45	16
,,	,,	539	,,	Táshifeen	68	24
	,,	*x*	Muwaḥḥids	Yaaḳoob	99	37
	Æ	*x*	,,	Uncertain	130-3	47

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
فاس Fás (*continued*) (*Med.*)	Æ	x	Benee Mereen	'Abd-El-'Azeez	167	61
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Moḥammad	170, 171	62
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Aḥmad	179, 180	64
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Aboo-Fáris	182	65
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	Fáris	183-5, [189,190	65-[6
	,,	x	Moorish	Unascribed	197-9	72-3
	,,	,,	,,	,,	205-7	74
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(*Med.*)	,,	x	,,	,,	208, [211-3*a*	75-[76
,,	,,	x	,,	'Abd-El-'Azeez	225	80
(*Ḥaḍ.*)	,,	1093	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	265, 266	99
,,	,,	1095	,, ,,	,,	267	100
,,	,,	1108	,, ,,	,,	269	100
,,	,,	110*x*	,, ,,	,,	270	100
	Æ	1184	,, ,,	Moḥammad	285	104
(*Ḥaḍ.*)	,,	1203	,, ,,	El-Yezeed	313	109
,,	,,	1211	,, ,,	Suleymán	321	111
,,	,,	1213	,, ,,	,,	322	111
,,	Æ	1214	,, ,,	,,	316	110
,,	,,	1216	,, ,,	,,	317	110
,,	,,	1217	,, ,,	,,	318	110
,,	,,	1218	,, ,,	,,	319	110
,,	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	323	111
,,	,,	1221	,, ,,	,,	324	111
,,	Æ	1241	,, ,,	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	326	112
,,	,,	1244	,, ,,	,,	327	112
,,	,,	1248	,, ,,	,,	328, 329	112
,,	,,	1249	,, ,,	,,	330	112
,,	,,	1250	,, ,,	,,	331	113
,,	,,	1251	,, ,,	,,	332, 333	113
,,	,,	1259	,, ,,	,,	334	113
	Æ	1284	,, ,,	Moḥammad	342	115
	,,	1288	,, ,,	,,	343	115
	,,	1290	,, ,,	,,	344	115
قرطبة Ḳurṭubah (*Med.*)	Æ	492	Murábiṭs	Yoosuf	9	5
	Æ	x	,,	Isḥáḳ	80	28
	Æ	540	King of Cordova	Ḥamdeen	227	81
	Æ	x	,, ,,	,,	228, 229	82
(*Med.*)	Æ	542	,, ,,	Yaḥyá ibn Gháneeyeh	81	29

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الكتاوه or الكتاوا El-Ketáweh(á)	Æ	1004	Ḥasanee Shereefs	Aḥmad	250	91
(*Bel.*)	,,	1005	,, ,,	,,	251	92
	,,	1018	,, ,,	Zeydán	256	94
(*Bel.*)	,,	10*x*8	,, ,,	,,	257	94
	,,	10*x*6	,, ,,	,,	258	95
مالقة Málaḳah	Æ	*x*	Benee Hood	Moḥammad	233	84
المحمّديّة El-Moḥammadeeyeh	Æ	100*x*	Ḥasanee Shereefs	Aḥmad	253	92
مدريد Madrid	Æ	1201	Coin of	Circumstance	351	117
مراكش Márrakush (*Med.*)	Æ	491	Murábiṭs	Yoosuf	8	4
	,,	537	,,	'Alee	46	17
	Æ	*x*	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	134	47
(*Med.*)	Æ	*x*	Benee Mereen	'Abd-El-'Azeez	166	60
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	Aḥmad	181	64
(*Med.*)	,,	*x*	,, ,,	Fáris	192	68
	,,	*x*	Moorish	Unascribed	219	77
	,,	986?	Ḥasanee Shereefs	'Abd-El-Melik	239	87
(*Ḥaḍ.*)	,,	988?	,,	Aḥmad	240	88
,,	Æ	998	,, ,,	,,	254	92
,,	Æ	999	,, ,,	,,	241	88

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مراكش Marrákush (*continued*)	Æ	1002	Ḥasanee Shereefs	Aḥmad	242	89
(*Ḥaḍ.*)	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	248	91
	,,	1003	,, ,,	,,	243	89
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,,	,,	1*xx*3	,, ,,	,,	246	90
,,	,,	1015	,, ,,	Aboo-Fáris	255	93
,,	Æ	1040	,, ,,	El-Weleed	261	96
	,,	1184	Filelee Shereefs	Moḥammad	282	103
	,,	1186	,, ,,	,,	287, 288	104
	,,	1190	,, ,,	,,	300, 301	106
	,,	1194	,, ,,	,,	304	107
	,,	1195	,, ,,	,,	308	107
	Æ	1200	,, ,,	,,	278	102
	Æ	1242	,, ,,	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	335	113
مرسية Mursiyeh	Æ	501	Murábiṭs	'Alee	11	6
	,,	505	,,	,,	13	6
	Æ	*x*	Muwaḥḥids	Uncertain	135	48
المرية El-Meree-yeh (*Med.*)	Æ	506	Murábiṭs	'Alee	14	7
	,,	508	,,	,,	15	7
	,,	519	,,	,,	26	10
	,,	520	,,	,,	28	10
	,,	522	,,	,,	31	11
	,,	523	,,	,,	34	13
	,,	524	,,	,,	35	13
	,,	530	,,	,,	37	14
	,,	533	,,	,,	40	15
	,,	535	,,	,,	44	16
	,,	539	,,	Táshifeen	69	24

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مكناسة Miknáseh (*Ḥad.*)	*Æ*	1104	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'eel	268	100
„	„	1118	„ „	„	271	100
„	„	113*x*	„ „	„	272	101
? „	*Æ*	*x*	„ „	„	275	101
?	„	*x*	„ „	„	276	102
	„	1180	„ „	Moḥammad	280	103
	„	1181	„ „	„	281	103
	„	1184	„ „	„	286	104
	„	1186	„ „	„	283	103
	„	1188	„ „	„	284	104
	„	1191	„ „	„	303	106
نول لمطة Nool-Lamṭah	*Æ*	531	Murábiṭs	'Alee	38	14
	„	533	„	„	41	15
الهرر El-Harar	*Æ*	1248	East African	Ameer	356	118
UNCERTAIN اكصرا؟	*Æ*	1100	Imáms of Ṣan'á	El-Hádee	365	130

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عبد الله امير المومنين ابو العباس المنصور بالله ابن الامام 246 الخليفة محمد الشيخ المهدى ابن الامام القائم

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AND THE

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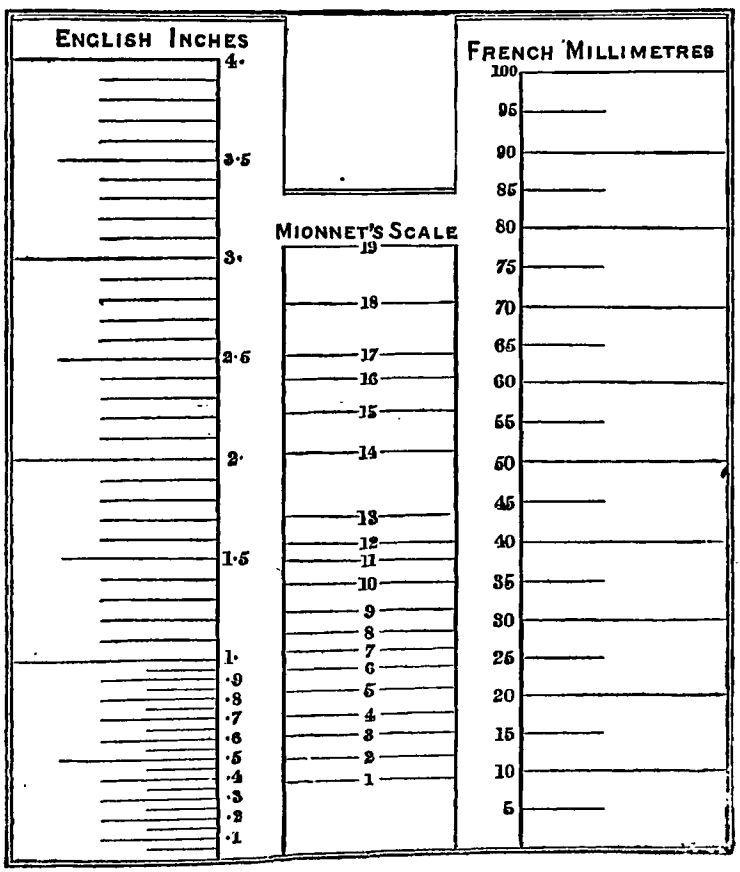


TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

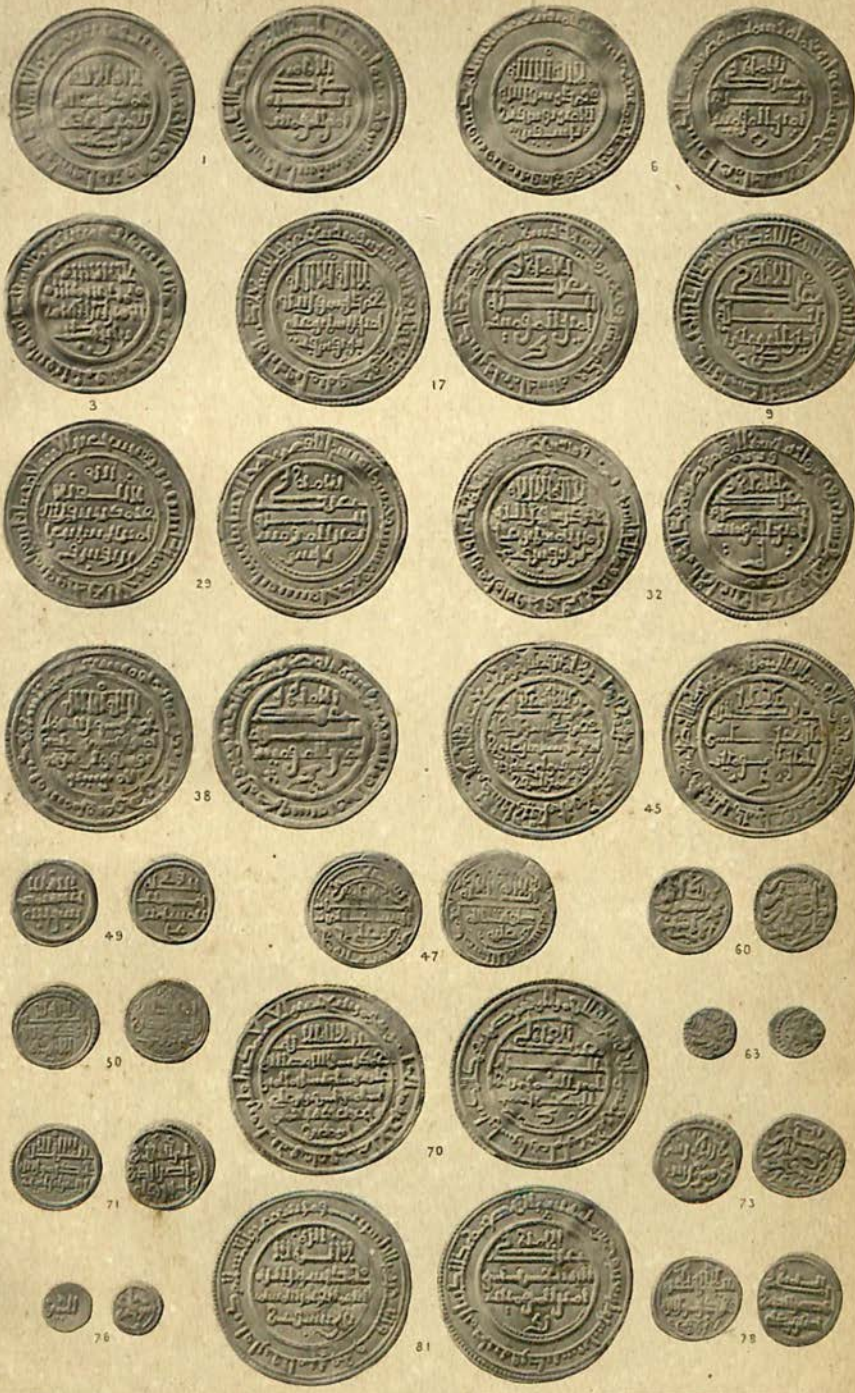
TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00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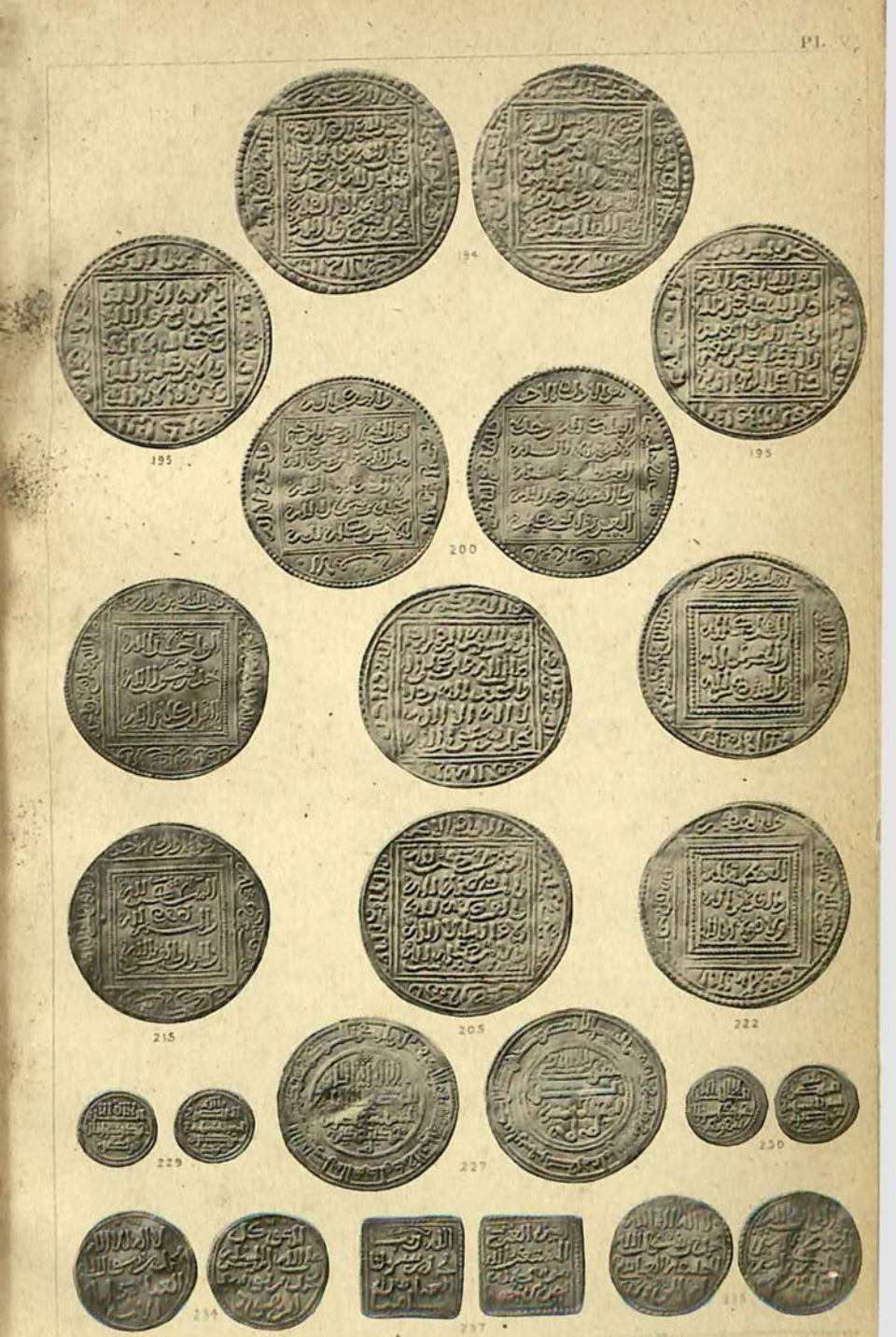
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